

XMAS FLOWERS

See our windows. Prices marked in plain figures.
VICTORIA FLORAL CO.,
33 Fort St.
Store phone 018. Nursery phone 285.

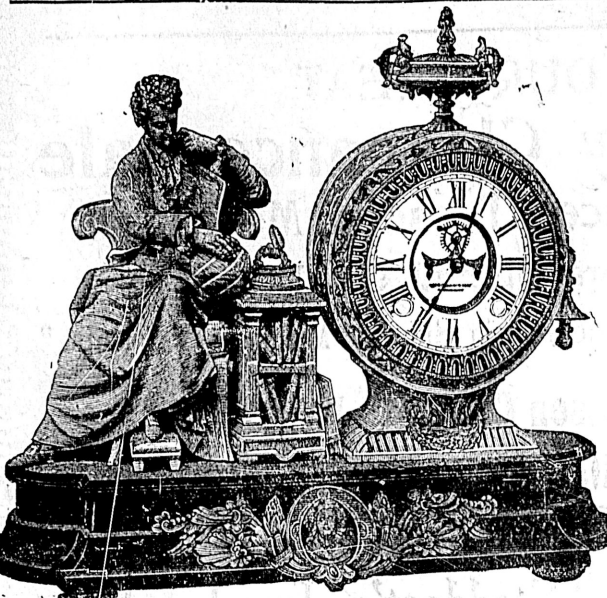
The Daily Colonist.

\$6.50 Per Ton
Household Coal
HALL & WALKER
100 Government Street Phone 88

VOL. XCI, NO. 17.

VICTORIA, B.C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1904.

FORTY-SIXTH YEAR.



French-CLOCKS-American

We have all sorts of Clocks for all sorts of purposes. See our window. They are all good and all moderately priced. Every Clock guaranteed even the \$1.25 ones.

CHALLONER & MITCHELL

Wishing You All
(Including the Combine)

A Happy and Prosperous
New Year

DIXIE H. ROSS & Co., CASH CROCKERS

GALVANIZED

POULTRY NETTING

We have a full stock on hand from 1 to 6 feet wide.

The Hickman Tye Hardware Co.,

LIMITED.

82 and 84 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.

Paperhanging and Painting

At reduced rates during winter time.

J. W. MELLOR & CO., LTD., 78 FORT STREET
New Papers Just Received.

Pure and Wholesome. Old and Mellow.

IF YOU WANT A WEE DRAPPIE
O'WHISKY, TRY
"CALEDONIAN"
FILLS THE BILL EVERY TIME
ON THOU, MY MUSE! GUID ME
SCOTCH DRINK
IS "CALEDONIAN"
How easy can the barley-bree
Cement the quarrel
IF ITS "CALEDONIAN"

R. P. RITHEAT & Co., Ltd., Pacific Coast Agents

THE WHISKY OF HIS FOREFATHERS

DEWAR'S

OLD HIGHLAND

Hudson's Bay Co., SOLE AGENTS FOR B. C.

London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Co.

of Liverpool, England.

Robert Ward & Co., Ltd.

General Agents for British Columbia.

Water Lots For Sale

Two Lots in Inner Harbor. 140 Feet Frontage, Deep Water.

B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Ltd.

40 Government Street.

TRADE MARK
B&K
REGISTERED

ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE FOR

WHEAT FLAKES

Put up in 2-lb. packages.

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Ltd.

Nanaimo's Statistics

Exports From the City the Past Year Over Three Quarters of a Million.

Amount of Coal Mined During 1903 the Smallest For Years.

Funeral of Respected Pioneer Couple Largely Attended Yesterday.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Nanaimo, B. C., Dec. 31.—The total value of the exports to the United States from this port for the past year is \$702,411.80, of which coal is overwhelmingly the most important item, accounting for value to the amount of \$722,411.80. Logs were shipped to the value of \$17,410, an item which recent legislation will prevent appearing in the future. The growth of the business of exporting salt fish is shown by the fact that it comes next in the list, being \$10,408.50. Copper and gold ore were shipped to the value of \$7,725. The remaining sum is made up of small items classified under the heads of junk, furs, household goods and returned merchandise. The quantity of coal mined here is the smallest for some years, but fortunately the monthly returns have shown a steady increase for some time and the new work which is being opened up will add materially to the sources of supply. The total tonnage was 289,136, of which 178,900 tons figures in foreign shipments and 110,176 tons in local consumption which includes, of course, the large supplies sent to other coast cities. The proportion of coal consumed in the province to that exported is unusually large, a gratifying feature, as it denotes the development of a market close at hand.

The funeral of the late Mr. and Mrs. Ganner took place this afternoon, and was very largely attended. All sections of the community being represented among those who followed the remains to their last resting place. The city council, of which body the late Mr. Ganner was one of the early members, were present at the obsequies, which were in charge of Black Diamond Lodge, I. O. O. F., of which the deceased gentleman was a charter member. The last rites were performed by the Rev. Sanford and Miller. The fears which were entertained for the recovery of Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Parks, daughters of the deceased couple, whose condition in consequence of the shock of the double bereavement they had undergone excited serious apprehension, have now happily been dissipated.

Over Twenty Six Millions Output

Rossland Camp in Ten Years Has Produced \$26,816,347 Worth of Minerals.

Four and a Half Millions the Output For Last Twelve Months.

Rossland, Dec. 31.—The Rossland Mining annual review of the year's operations in this camp states that a careful revision of tonnage figures to the aggregate for the year of 377,134 tons estimated to have a gross value of \$4,633,280. During the ten years of the camp's history 1,687,708 tons of ore has been produced, having an estimated value of \$26,816,347. The camp has enjoyed a most prosperous year and notable strides have been made in connection with the mining industry. The increase in tonnage is approximately 50,000 tons over last year. A notable feature was the inauguration of concentration and its successful application. The Le Roi No. 2 plant is now treating at a profit ore carrying net values in excess of \$5.50 and the margin will be substantially lowered in the larger plants now in course of construction.

A SMALL FAILURE.

Wholesale House in Toronto Puts Up Its Shutters With the Year.

Toronto, Dec. 31.—(Special)—The first failure in the wholesale trade that was taken place for some time was announced today in the assignment of Hays & Boyd Company, wholesale book and stationery dealers to their creditors. Owing to the sluge in which the books are it is unable to state definitely what the liabilities amount to, but they are not expected to exceed \$15,000.

FATALITIES AT PORT ARTHUR.

One Burned to Death in His Sleep and Heart Disease Claims Another.

Port Arthur, Ont., Dec. 31.—Charles Sweeney was burned to death in his shack last night at Kashabowie, on the C. N. R. about 120 miles west of here. Particulars are not known, but it is supposed he was asleep when the fire started and was caught by the flames before he could escape.

On Monday a man named Fenwick, aged 66, was found dead by neighbors in his shack on his farm in White Fish Valley. The body was found still in the door where it had fallen. Heart disease is supposed to have been the cause.

Happy New Year!

HAVE YOU TRIED
BUCHANAN'S

"Black & White"

AND
"Special Blend"

Scotch Whiskies,
The Acknowledged Leaders

As Supplied: HOUSE OF COMMONS AND THE ROYAL FAMILY. All Dealers.

CHICAGO'S HORROR CLAIMS A THOUSAND CASUALTIES

The Dead, Missing And Injured in The Fire, Which Took Place in The Iroquois Theatre Are Now Thought to Number Close Upon One Thousand.

Five Hundred And Seventy-Five is the Latest Estimate of The Ultimate Total of The Death List Through Wednesday Afternoon's Frightful Tragedy.

Chicago, Dec. 31.—For the first time since Chicago has possessed bells to peal and whistles to shriek and horns to blow, the city tonight was at a standstill to take its place in history and the new year permitted to come in with no evidence of joy at its birth. In an official proclamation Mayor Harrison's suggestion that the usual New Year's celebrations be, for this time, omitted, and the idea found a ready response in the hearts of the people, saddened by yesterday's tragedy.

The appalling calamity of yesterday in the Iroquois theatre has cut Chicago into the deepest grief and gloom. Even business today was performed with the sole view to actual necessity.

Ordinarily on New Year's Eve the streets are filled with merry-makers, but tonight the only throngs to be found were those around the morgues. Ordinarily numbers of fashionable restaurants in the heart of the city are filled with light-hearted revellers, who toast the year that passes and estimate the year that comes. Tonight these places were comparatively deserted, and some of them closed, with doors locked and curtains drawn.

For the second time in her life the city of Chicago has been stricken by a disaster. Not only have many of her sons and daughters met death in a variety of horrible and torturing forms, but the blow has fallen almost as heavily upon the strangers within her gates. There is hardly a village or town within a radius of 100 miles of Chicago whose people are not directly or indirectly interested in the piles of dead or in the injured which fill the hospitals, or in the fate of those who are known to have passed from human knowledge, as no trace of them can be found. The list of dead tonight continues as it was given last night, in the neighborhood of 500. It is generally accepted as a fact that this number will be increased somewhat, as there are people in the hospitals who cannot survive for any length of time. It is believed, however, that the total number of dead will not be an event exceeding 675.

Including the missing, it is estimated that the total number of casualties at the present time is approximately 1,000. There are among the missing the names of many who are not at the theatre at all. In the first excitement following the calamity, the people were reported by their relatives as among the missing, and numbers of these have since returned to their homes, and no report has been made to police headquarters.

When the names of the dead who are still to be identified have been taken from the list of missing, it is probable that the extent of the catastrophe will be fully revealed.

As an expression of sympathy for the bereaved in the calamity, the Chicago Board of Trade today adjourned an hour before the usual time. Similar action was taken at the exchanges at Duluth and Milwaukee.

Some of the most remarkable incidents of the fire were not known until today. F. L. Donaldson, a chief for the Western Union Telegraph Company, handled a long telegraphic story, unaware that his own wife was among the missing. When he went home he found that she had gone to the theatre. He hurriedly returned and searched for her through the morgues and hospitals, but did not find the least trace of the missing woman. Adelle Shipps, six years old, was one of the children struck down and trampled to death. Her body was removed by the firemen and taken to a drug store. There she was seen by her mother, who had escaped uninjured. Foremost among the remarkable escapes was that of Winnie Gallagher, 12 years old. The girl occupied a seat in the third row from the front of the main floor. Unassisted she made her way over the heads of the terror-stricken persons and escaped. Her clothing was torn almost into shreds.

One of the most peculiar of the identifications was that of the headless body. The body of a young girl, Helen, aged seven, at the county morgue. The most pathetic side of the case is that the mother of the little girl, Mrs. Wunderlich, 35 years old, and her father are still missing, as they were separated from the child in the terrible crush during the panic.

Among many theatrical men employed in the Chicago theatres, the responsibility for the fire was ascribed today to careless placing of the electric light apparatus too close to one of the hanging borders of the scenery. The electric player of the theatre was installed, as I happen to know from personal observations, in accordance with every modern requirement for safety. The plant was not to blame. If the facts I have given are correct, the whole blame rests on the person who placed, or was operating, a light close to the curtains.

The failure of the expected fire protection is attributed by insurance men to trouble with the asbestos curtain. The stage always is recognized as the danger point in a theatre, and the desire is to have it cut off from the auditorium as thoroughly as possible. The insurance men declare that the curtain at the Iroquois never had worked perfectly, and that the mechanism had not been repaired.

One of the heroes of the fire was Peter Quinn, chief special agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railway, who assisted in the saving of a hundred lives or more, wedged so tightly in a

crowd at the door of the stage entrance that they could not move were men, women and children and the company of performers were standing helpless and with agonized looks on their faces. The stage door was closed.

"The massive stage door of the Iroquois," said Mr. Quinn to day, "is like the other of its kind. The two main swinging doors are used when scenery is taken to or from the theatre and built in the swinging structure itself is a small trap door used by the players in leaving or entering the stage. This trap door opened inwardly, and as I passed I heard a commotion and saw the door was slightly open, and peering in I and others who had arrived outside started and the theatre was on fire. The players, men, women and children had rushed to this small trap door for escape, caught in a solid mass, and were banded solidly against the little door and it could not be opened. The women screamed and begged us to rescue them and the cries of the children could be heard above the hoarse shouts of the men. We tried to force the door open. I had a number of small tools in my pocket and removed the metal attachments which held the door in. Then we forced the crowd back an inch and the door dropped from its place and the imprisoned players were able to get out into the alley and walked in upon the stage and found it a seething furnace. A minute later and the flames and smoke would have reached the imperiled ones and they would have been suffocated or burned where they stood.

Employees of the Iroquois theatre paid the terrible loss of life to the jamming of the asbestos curtain. Had it worked properly, they say, the crowd would have been confined to the stage alone. At every performance of the show the asbestos curtain has been raised and lowered. It has always run smoothly according to the employees. It was so arranged that should one of the cables break, the curtain would descend by its own weight. All of the employees deny that there has been any previous fire in the house or that any of the doors to exist were locked.

DEAD AND INJURED.
Following is a partial list of the dead. Where no other address is given the residence is Chicago.

Hortense Lang, aged 16.
Irene Lang, aged 11, sister of Hortense. Their mother escaped.
E. A. Wilson, 35 years old, died at hospital.
Ann Fitzgibbon.
Mrs. W. T. Marsh.
Miss Hattie Stratton, Alpena, Mich.
Louise Rushnell.
Mrs. A. Lake, 35 years old, identified at morgue.
Miss A. Donaldson, aged 18, identified at morgue by telegram found in her purse.
Mrs. Patrick P. O'Donnell, wife of President O'Donnell, of O'Donnell Brewing Co.
Miss Howard.
Miss Ross, daughter of Dr. Ross.
Florence Annan, Rosemond Schmidt.
Elvira Olson, Helena, Mont.
Helen Lily Powers, 14th Baker, a club of high school girls who were in the balcony.
Mrs. F. A. Morrill.
Miss A. Smith.
Mrs. Edith Norton, of Ontonagon, Mich.
Mrs. Harbaugh.
C. W. Forbush and family.
Anna Sterling.
Three men employed on the flies on the stage, names unknown.
Florine, a German aerial performer; taken to the hospital; died in ambulance.
Ethel Blackman, 13 years old, daughter of Harry E. Blackman, freight department Marshall Field & Co., living at Glenville, Ill.
Mrs. Cavanaugh, of Indiana avenue.
Unknown boy, 8 years old.
Two unknown women, not death jumping from the rear fire escape while their garments were ablaze.
Louise Burchard.
Marie Walsh, aged 15.
Miss James D. Maloney, wife of a plumber.
Miss Spencer.
Ethel Jones, daughter of S. P. Jones, attended theatre with brother and sister, two of whom were killed and three at the hospital. It was reported at Vaughan's seed store where the body of Miss Jones was taken, that the mother, an invalid, dropped dead when she received the tidings of her daughter's death.
Mrs. King, wife of John C. King, attorney.
Lillian Phillips, 6 years old, identification uncertain.
Eloy 17 years old; lived at Lafayette, Ind.
Mrs. Forman.
William Battley, died at hospital.
William M. Reed, lawyer, Waukegan, Ill.
Hugl Fox, grandson of William H. Hoyt.
Mrs. H. J. Butler.
S. Wardman.
Edmund W. Morton, agent Wagner Electric Company, St. Louis.
J. A. Kockens.
Mrs. Stern.
H. Donaldson, address unknown.
Rev. George Howard Danley, pastor of All Saints' Episcopal church.
Miss H. H. Dodd, of Delaware, O., visiting friends at Wheaton, Ill.
Miss V. Deier, daughter of late lieutenant of police.
W. W. Hooper, Kenosha, Wis.
Five children of H. S. Vanigen, of Kenosha. Father became separated from them, and is among the injured.
Mrs. John Mawegan, wife of Alderman Bernice Bailey, at morgue.
A. N. Mendel, identified by ring.
C. A. Winslow, commercial traveler, Three Rivers, Michigan.
Donald Wells, name on handkerchief.
Burt Scott.
Fornetta Peterson.
Harvey Kieley, Laclede avenue, St. Louis.
Thomas Conell.
Emperly Hall.
Thomas J. Flannagan, 6202 College avenue, Indianapolis.
Mrs. M. A. Henry.
Rose K. Rogers, identified by card in purse.
H. G. Moore.
C. L. Cooper.
May Curran.
"Martha," a boy of 15.
E. Moss.
H. W. Williams.
B. Regenber.
Ella Linden.
Fred Sawyer.
J. Graham, identified by underclothing.
Donald Wells, identified by card in purse.
Leander Diefendorf, 11111, died at hospital.

Paul Windes; body at morgue.
Mrs. Morton Fox, Winetka, Ill.; body at morgue.
Annie Monk; body at morgue.
Walter Tucker; body at morgue.
James McClelland.
Pauline Geary; body at morgue.
Unidentified man with watch engraved "E. L. M."; body at morgue.
G. Sidney Fox; body at morgue; supposed brother-in-law of William H. Hoyt.
Mrs. C. D. Bartlett, Bartlett, Ill.; body at morgue.
Mrs. John Adenack, Bartlett, Ill.; sister of above; body at morgue.
Gertrude Falkenstein, Bartlett, Ill.; niece of Mrs. Bartlett; body at morgue.
Mrs. W. T. Boyce; body at morgue.
Mrs. William Dawson, of Barrington, Ill.; body at morgue.
William Butler; body at morgue.
Mary D. Gutz; body at morgue.
Louise Buschwald; died at hospital.
Leigh Holland; body at morgue.
Warner S. Edlin, Kankakee, Ill.
Herman Eisenstadt.
Unidentified girl, at morgue; wore medal inscribed "Georgia."
Carrie J. Sayore; body at morgue.
Harry Hudson, member of the "Billionaire" Company; body at morgue.
J. E. Gordon, Elgin, Ill., clerk of circuit court at Kane county; died at hospital. His wife was injured.
Mrs. W. A. Spring; body at morgue; identified by letters from husband.
Fred W. Leavitt; body at morgue.
Beane Boice; body at morgue.
C. M. Bickford; body at morgue.
Mrs. J. H. Stinger, Lowell, Ind.; body at morgue; identified by husband.
Unidentified woman, wearing ring marked "E. K. Oct. 20, 1874"; body at morgue.
C. R. Barhelm; body at morgue.
C. R. Barhelm; body at morgue.
Edward L. Vanligen, Kenosha, Wis.
Elizabeth Hart and Mattie Martin, Evanston, Ill., reported dead by Evanston police, but whereabouts of bodies not given.
Mrs. Sarah Kranz, Racine, Wis.
Winthrop Spring.
Unidentified woman, not learned, 14 years old; body at morgue.
Herman Vain, died at hospital.
Harriet Wolff, daughter of Millionaire L. Wolff.
Hilda Holmes, identified from pin bearing that name; body at morgue.
Henning, a boy.
Walter B. Eisler, identified by watch.
Miss first name not learned, member Travelling Passenger Agents' Association. Carried check No. 12,231.
Mrs. Emma Bruckley, identified by her father at morgue.
John Van Ingen, Kenosha, Wis.
Harold Martin, Pullman, Ill.
John Holland.
Lulu Shabard.
W. N. Sprang.
Charles H. Koll.
Mrs. Dawson, address unknown.
William Butler.
Robert Martin, a young son of Principal Martin, of Pullman school.
John Van Ingen, Kenosha, Wis.
Elizabeth Hart, died at hospital.
Margaret Baerman, died at hospital.
Mrs. Leo Wolff, Hammond, Ind., died at hospital.
Alice Kauffman, died at hospital.
Helen Howard, died at hospital.
Helen Cooper, died at hospital.
B. E. Gould, died at hospital.
Lester Doty, son of L. B. Doty, of Illinois Steel Company.
Mrs. A. N. Mendel, wife of retired banker Walter D. Austrian, aged 14, son of Joseph D. Austrian, president of the Lake Michigan Transportation Company.
Mortimer Eldridge.
Helen Biersholt, Evanston, Ill.
Rev. Henry L. Richardson.
Louise Kinsler and wife, said to have belonged to "Bluebird" Company.
Walter B. Zeisler, son of Dr. Zeisler, of the University of Chicago, who is now in Europe.

PARTIAL LIST OF THE INJURED.
Following is a partial list of the injured. Where no other address is given the residence is Chicago:
Winifred Litsky, aged 17, burned on face and arms; taken home.
Ann Tabbs, niece of F. H. Tabbs, seriously injured; taken to hospital.
Elizabeth Trowbridge, seriously burned.
Emma Kingsley, serious; taken home.
Mrs. C. Krautz, Racine, Wis.; at hospital; will die.
Mrs. J. E. Plash.
Mrs. Heesie Clinger, severely burned.
Mrs. A. Bressen; unconscious when rescued.
Felix and Jessie Guerlissa, children; badly burned; will survive.
Orville Radch, serious.
Herman Dell, hands burned off; serious.
Mrs. Wigwall; may die.
William McLaughlin, serious.
Mrs. Mallan; serious; taken to hospital.
Mrs. Bradwell.
R. A. Evans, member "Bluebird" Company, playing role of Mustapha Gallagher; taken out unconscious.
Dorothy Marlow, pony ballet; severe burns.
Anna Bell Whitford, queen of fairies; serious.
Warren S. Morgan, burned while rescuing his 3-year-old son.
Miss Mariella Morgan, Detroit, severely burned; may die.
M. A. Meriam, of George A. Fuller Company, injured while saving his daughter, Mildred.
Verdie Clark; unconscious.
Mrs. Henry Miller, Ontonagon, Mich.
H. W. Chester, serious, and two children, severely burned about head and body; taken to hospital.
Earl Hennessey, severely burned; taken to hotel.
Mrs. H. S. Vanligen, Kenosha, Wis.; severely burned; taken to Sherman house.
Fridmore; severely burned; taken to Sherman house.
Chapman, severely burned about arms and legs; taken to Sherman house.
M. S. Schell, will die.
William Patton; will die.
Mrs. C. Kimball; will die.
Susan Beah, aged 16; will die.
Jessie Phelan; will die.
Margaret Baerman, and two children, severely burned about head and body; taken to hospital.
Earl Hennessey, severely burned; taken to hotel.
Mrs. H. S. Vanligen, Kenosha, Wis.; severely burned; taken to Sherman house.
Fridmore; severely burned; taken to Sherman house.
Chapman, severely burned about arms and legs; taken to Sherman house.
M. S. Schell, will die.
William Patton; will die.
Mrs. C. Kimball; will die.
Susan Beah, aged 16; will die.
Jessie Phelan; will die.
Margaret Baerman, and two children, severely burned about head and body; taken to hospital.
Earl Hennessey, severely burned; taken to hotel.
Mrs. H. S. Vanligen, Kenosha, Wis.; severely burned; taken to Sherman house.
Fridmore; severely burned; taken to Sherman house.
Chapman, severely burned about arms and legs; taken to Sherman house.
M. S. Schell, will die.
William Patton; will die.
Mrs. C. Kimball; will die.
Susan Beah, aged 16; will die.
Jessie Phelan; will die.
Margaret Baerman, and two children, severely burned about head and body; taken to hospital.
Earl Hennessey, severely burned; taken to hotel.
Mrs. H. S. Vanligen, Kenosha, Wis.; severely burned; taken to Sherman house.
Fridmore; severely burned; taken to Sherman house.
Chapman, severely burned about arms and legs; taken to Sherman house.
M. S. Schell, will die.
William Patton; will die.
Mrs. C. Kimball; will die.
Susan Beah, aged 16; will die.
Jessie Phelan; will die.
Margaret Baerman, and two children, severely burned about head and body; taken to hospital.
Earl Hennessey, severely burned; taken to hotel.
Mrs. H. S. Vanligen, Kenosha, Wis.; severely burned; taken to Sherman house.
Fridmore; severely burned; taken to Sherman house.
Chapman, severely burned about arms and legs; taken to Sherman house.
M. S. Schell, will die.
William Patton; will die.
Mrs. C. Kimball; will die.
Susan Beah, aged 16; will die.
Jessie Phelan; will die.
Margaret Baerman, and two children, severely burned about head and body; taken to hospital.
Earl Hennessey, severely burned; taken to hotel.
Mrs. H. S. Vanligen, Kenosha, Wis.; severely burned; taken to Sherman house.
Fridmore; severely burned; taken to Sherman house.
Chapman, severely burned about arms and legs; taken to Sherman house.
M. S. Schell, will die.
William Patton; will die.
Mrs. C. Kimball; will die.
Susan Beah, aged 16; will die.
Jessie Phelan; will die.
Margaret Baerman, and two children, severely burned about head and body; taken to hospital.
Earl Hennessey, severely burned; taken to hotel.
Mrs. H. S. Vanligen, Kenosha, Wis.; severely burned; taken to Sherman house.
Fridmore; severely burned; taken to Sherman house.
Chapman, severely burned about arms and legs; taken to Sherman house.
M. S. Schell, will die.
William Patton; will die.
Mrs. C. Kimball; will die.
Susan Beah, aged 16; will die.
Jessie Phelan; will die.
Margaret Baerman, and two children, severely burned about head and body; taken to hospital.
Earl Hennessey, severely burned; taken to hotel.
Mrs. H. S. Vanligen, Kenosha, Wis.; severely burned; taken to Sherman house.
Fridmore; severely burned; taken to Sherman house.
Chapman, severely burned about arms and legs; taken to Sherman house.
M. S. Schell, will die.
William Patton; will die.
Mrs. C. Kimball; will die.
Susan Beah, aged 16; will die.
Jessie Phelan; will die.
Margaret Baerman, and two children, severely burned about head and body; taken to hospital.
Earl Hennessey, severely burned; taken to hotel.
Mrs. H. S. Vanligen, Kenosha, Wis.; severely burned; taken to Sherman house.
Fridmore; severely burned; taken to Sherman house.
Chapman, severely burned about arms and legs; taken to Sherman house.
M. S. Schell, will die.
William Patton; will die.
Mrs. C. Kimball; will die.
Susan Beah, aged 16; will die.
Jessie Phelan; will die.
Margaret Baerman, and two children, severely burned about head and body; taken to hospital.
Earl Hennessey, severely burned; taken to hotel.
Mrs. H. S. Vanligen, Kenosha, Wis.; severely burned; taken to Sherman house.
Fridmore; severely burned; taken to Sherman house.
Chapman, severely burned about arms and legs; taken to Sherman house.
M. S. Schell, will die.
William Patton; will die.
Mrs. C. Kimball; will die.
Susan Beah, aged 16; will die.
Jessie Phelan; will die.
Margaret Baerman, and two children, severely burned about head and body; taken to hospital.
Earl Hennessey, severely burned; taken to hotel.
Mrs. H. S. Vanligen, Kenosha, Wis.; severely burned; taken to Sherman house.
Fridmore; severely burned; taken to Sherman house.
Chapman, severely burned about arms and legs; taken to Sherman house.
M. S. Schell, will die.
William Patton; will die.
Mrs. C. Kimball; will die.
Susan Beah, aged 16; will die.
Jessie Phelan; will die.
Margaret Baerman, and two children, severely burned about head and body; taken to hospital.
Earl Hennessey, severely burned; taken to hotel.
Mrs. H. S. Vanligen, Kenosha, Wis.; severely burned; taken to Sherman house.
Fridmore; severely burned; taken to Sherman house.
Chapman, severely burned about arms and legs; taken to Sherman house.
M. S. Schell, will die.
William Patton; will die.
Mrs. C. Kimball; will die.
Susan Beah, aged 16; will die.
Jessie Phelan; will die.
Margaret Baerman, and two children, severely burned about head and body; taken to hospital.
Earl Hennessey, severely burned; taken to hotel.
Mrs. H. S. Vanligen, Kenosha, Wis.; severely burned; taken to Sherman house.
Fridmore; severely burned; taken to Sherman house.
Chapman, severely burned about arms and legs; taken to Sherman house.
M. S. Schell, will die.
William Patton; will die.
Mrs. C. Kimball; will die.
Susan Beah, aged 16; will die.
Jessie Phelan; will die.
Margaret Baerman, and two children, severely burned about head and body; taken to hospital.
Earl Hennessey, severely burned; taken to hotel.
Mrs. H. S. Vanligen, Kenosha, Wis.; severely burned; taken to Sherman house.
Fridmore; severely burned; taken to Sherman house.
Chapman, severely burned about arms and legs; taken to Sherman house.
M. S. Schell, will die.
William Patton; will die.
Mrs. C. Kimball; will die.
Susan Beah, aged 16; will die.
Jessie Phelan; will die.
Margaret Baerman, and two children, severely burned about head and body; taken to hospital.
Earl Hennessey, severely burned; taken to hotel.
Mrs. H. S. Vanligen, Kenosha, Wis.; severely burned; taken to Sherman house.
Fridmore; severely burned; taken to Sherman house.
Chapman, severely burned about arms and legs; taken to Sherman house.
M. S. Schell, will die.
William Patton; will die.
Mrs. C. Kimball; will die.
Susan Beah, aged 16; will die.
Jessie Phelan; will die.
Margaret Baerman, and two children, severely burned about head and body; taken to hospital.
Earl Hennessey, severely burned; taken to hotel.
Mrs. H. S. Vanligen, Kenosha, Wis.; severely burned; taken to Sherman house.
Fridmore; severely burned; taken to Sherman house.
Chapman, severely burned about arms and legs; taken to Sherman house.
M. S. Schell, will die.
William Patton; will die.
Mrs. C. Kimball; will die.
Susan Beah, aged 16; will die.
Jessie Phelan; will die.
Margaret Baerman, and two children, severely burned about head and body; taken to hospital.
Earl Hennessey, severely burned; taken to hotel.
Mrs. H. S. Vanligen, Kenosha, Wis.; severely burned; taken to Sherman house.
Fridmore; severely burned; taken to Sherman house.
Chapman, severely burned about arms and legs; taken to Sherman house.
M. S. Schell, will die.
William Patton; will die.
Mrs. C. Kimball; will die.
Susan Beah, aged 16; will die.
Jessie Phelan; will die.
Margaret Baerman, and two children, severely burned about head and body; taken to hospital.
Earl Hennessey, severely burned; taken to hotel.
Mrs. H. S. Vanligen, Kenosha, Wis.; severely burned; taken to Sherman house.
Fridmore; severely burned; taken to Sherman house.
Chapman, severely burned about arms and legs; taken to Sherman house.
M. S. Schell, will die.
William Patton; will die.
Mrs. C. Kimball; will die.
Susan Beah, aged 16; will die.
Jessie Phelan; will die.
Margaret Baerman, and two children, severely burned about head and body; taken to hospital.
Earl Hennessey, severely burned; taken to hotel.
Mrs. H. S. Vanligen, Kenosha, Wis.; severely burned; taken to Sherman house.
Fridmore; severely burned; taken to Sherman house.
Chapman, severely burned about arms and legs; taken to Sherman house.
M. S. Schell, will die.
William Patton; will die.
Mrs. C. Kimball; will die.
Susan Beah, aged 16; will die.
Jessie Phelan; will die.
Margaret Baerman, and two children, severely burned about head and body; taken to hospital.
Earl Hennessey, severely burned; taken to hotel.
Mrs. H. S. Vanligen, Kenosha, Wis.; severely burned; taken to Sherman house.
Fridmore; severely burned; taken to Sherman house.
Chapman, severely burned about arms and legs; taken to Sherman house.
M. S. Schell, will die.
William Patton; will die.
Mrs. C. Kimball; will die.
Susan Beah, aged 16; will die.
Jessie Phelan; will die.
Margaret Baerman, and two children, severely burned about head and body; taken to hospital.
Earl Hennessey, severely burned; taken to hotel.
Mrs. H. S. Vanligen, Kenosha, Wis.; severely burned; taken to Sherman house.
Fridmore; severely burned; taken to Sherman house.
Chapman, severely burned about arms and legs; taken to Sherman house.
M. S. Schell, will die.
William Patton; will die.
Mrs. C. Kimball; will die.
Susan Beah, aged 16; will die.
Jessie Phelan; will die.
Margaret Baerman, and two children, severely burned about head and body; taken to hospital.
Earl Hennessey, severely burned; taken to hotel.
Mrs. H. S. Vanligen, Kenosha, Wis.; severely burned; taken to Sherman house.
Fridmore; severely burned; taken to Sherman house.
Chapman, severely burned about arms and legs; taken to Sherman house.
M. S. Schell, will die.
William Patton; will die.
Mrs. C. Kimball; will die.
Susan Beah, aged 16; will die.
Jessie Phelan; will die.
Margaret Baerman, and two children, severely burned about head and body; taken to hospital.
Earl Hennessey, severely burned; taken to hotel.
Mrs. H. S. Vanligen, Kenosha, Wis.; severely burned; taken to Sherman house.
Fridmore; severely burned; taken to Sherman house.
Chapman, severely burned about arms and legs; taken to Sherman house.
M. S. Schell, will die.
William Patton; will die.
Mrs. C. Kimball; will die.
Susan Beah, aged 16; will die.
Jessie Phelan; will die.
Margaret Baerman, and two children, severely burned about head and body; taken to hospital.
Earl Hennessey, severely burned; taken to hotel.
Mrs. H. S. Vanligen, Kenosha, Wis.; severely burned; taken to Sherman house.
Fridmore; severely burned; taken to Sherman house.
Chapman, severely burned about arms and legs; taken to Sherman house.
M. S. Schell, will die.
William Patton; will die.
Mrs. C. Kimball; will die.
Susan Beah, aged 16; will die.
Jessie Phelan; will die.
Margaret Baerman, and two children, severely burned about head and body; taken to hospital.
Earl Hennessey, severely burned; taken to hotel.
Mrs. H. S. Vanligen, Kenosha, Wis.; severely burned; taken to Sherman house.
Fridmore; severely burned; taken to Sherman house.
Chapman, severely burned about arms and legs; taken to Sherman house.
M. S. Schell, will die.
William Patton; will die.
Mrs. C. Kimball

Chicago's Mayor Asks For Quiet

In View of Calamity Requested a Solemn Welcome to the New Year.

Lady Relates Her Experience in Escape From Second Balcony.

Chicago, Dec. 31.—The following is the text of a proclamation issued by Mayor Harrison today: "In each recurring year's anniversary, we have been caused to the sick and infirm by the indulgence of thoughtless persons in the noisy celebrations of the passage of the old year. The city authorities have, by means of the police, endeavored to suppress the same, but with little success. It is now when Chicago lies in the shadow of the greatest disaster in her history for a generation, noise making, whether by bells, whistles, or other means, is particularly objectionable."

"As Mayor of Chicago I would therefore request all people to refrain from this indulgence and I would ask all railway officials and all persons controlling factories, boats and mills to direct their employees not to blow whistles between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock tonight."

"There was a discussion today among fifteen employees of the theatre and architects as to the cause of the fire. Accounts differ today as widely as they did last night. The theatrical people are practically a unit in declaring that the fire was started with an explosion, and in this they are contradicted by scores of people in the audience, who declare that they saw the fire creeping along the edge of the curtain for several minutes before the explosion took place."

Miss Anna Woodward, who occupied a seat in the second balcony, said today: "I was in the second balcony and plainly saw the fire. I left my seat in the balcony and went down the stairs to the first balcony and from there started to pass out through the very door in which so many people were killed. The door was closed and a man standing on the outside refused to open it so that I could pass out. I do not know whether he was an employee of the theatre, but he was evidently determined that no one should leave the theatre and in so doing started a panic. I was leaving quietly up to this time, but when he refused to allow me to pass out peacefully, I determined to force my way out. I made a noise. I went along the balcony to a glass partition and smashed it with my umbrella. When I was about half way down the stairs I heard the roar of the crowd, and I saw that the door had been opened. I managed to escape. I think I must have walked the last ten feet of my passage to the exit on the bodies of those who had fallen."

"The best evidence obtainable is to the effect that the fire was caused by the sparks from an arc light striking the edge of the deep curtain, but the actual fact will not be known until after the coroner's inquest."

Although the Iroquois theatre was undisturbedly the safest in Chicago it became evident today that the city building department had not strictly enforced one of two sections of the building ordinance.

William Curran, a building inspector, visited the theatre before the fire and says everything was in good condition. Deputy Building Commissioner Stanhope says that company with several building inspectors went to the theatre today, and afterwards said: "The theatre and its management were strictly within the law. I will not go into details until I have completed my report."

A section of the building ordinance provides that in buildings of the class of the Iroquois theatre, there shall be a system of automatic sprinklers.

While the crowds of anxious seekers for news besieged the theatre, the telephone and long-distance telephone offices were almost swamped with the flood of enquiry messages. Coroner Traeger and his assistants did all in their power to supply information concerning the dead and wounded, but five times the number of available men in the office could not have accomplished the task.

Crowds of people were supplied with permits to visit the morgues. Six bushel baskets of valuables were gathered by the police. Among these were fully a dozen watches, and in every watch the watchman stopped at 3:50 o'clock, the time when the fire broke out. Coroner Traeger tonight conducted an informal enquiry into the cause of the fire. Wm. C. Sellers, the fireman at the theatre, did not know how the fire began, but said he saw it shortly after it broke out. He threw extinguishers on the blaze, but without effect. He tried to pull down the drop curtain, but it was too hot to touch, which was blazing, but without success.

Seven employees of the Iroquois theatre were arrested tonight on orders issued by Chief of Police O'Neil. They were charged with being accessories to manslaughter. They will be held pending the verdict of the coroner's jury. The men arrested are: Wm. Carlton, stage manager; Edward Cummings, stage carpenter; Frank Landrow, R. M. Cummings, Engle, Thomas McQueen and S. J. Mason.

The last five are stage hands and scene shifters. After being in custody four of the men told Chief O'Neil they had been requested by people connected with the theatre to leave the city. When asked who advised them to do this they at first refused to say, but later admitted that the advice was given by Assistant Manager Plunkett.

Plunkett's wife, sister Edith Plunkett and nephew were killed in the fire, today asked President George Beantmont, of the Illinois Chapter of the

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.
Take Laxative Broom Quinine Tablets. All
druggists refund the money if it fails to
cure. B. W. Grove's signature is on each
box, 25c.

MARTELL'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY

AT ALL BARS
AND RESTAURANTS.

OF ALL WINE AND
SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

American Institute of Architects Asks Mayor Harrison to Order all Theatres in Chicago to Close for a Month

That a Thorough Examination of the Safety Appliances may be Made. Presi- dent Beantmont declined to ask for the order. Mr. Harrison, who is an archi- tect, thereupon personally called a meet- ing of architects to take action in the matter.

BLACKMAILER CHARGED.

Helen, Dec. 31.—A jury today re-
turned a verdict of guilty against
Gravel, charged with sending black-
mailing letters to the Northern Pacific
officials and with dynamiting its track.
He will be sentenced Monday.

PRINCE LUITPOLD IMPROVING.

Munich, Dec. 31.—The report pub-
lished in the United States by a news
agency today that Prince Luitpold, re-
gent of Bavaria, is dangerously ill, is
incorrect. The regent is suffering from
the effects of a slight accident sustained
recently in the hunting field, but his
condition occasions no anxiety.

BURGONIC PLAQUE ON STEAMER.

Hamburg, Dec. 31.—The inquiry into
the mortality among the rats on the
German steamer Cordoba, from Santos,
Brazil, November 26th, via Bahia, De-
cember 2nd, confirming the report that
they died of bubonic plague. The vessel
has been towed to Strandhafen and
quarantined. There is no sickness
among the crew and it is officially an-
nounced that the precautions taken pre-
clude the possibility of public danger.

WILL ARREST VAGRANTS.

Colonel Verdeckberg Issues Proclama-
tion.

Cripple Creek, Dec. 31.—Colonel Ver-
deckberg, commander of the troops in
this district, today issued a proclama-
tion giving notice that on and after
January 7 all vagrants found in Teller
county will be arrested by the military
authorities. The proclamation says:

"Any person able to work and support
himself in some honest and respectable
calling who shall be found loitering or
strolling about, frequenting public places
or where liquor is being sold, or lead-
ing an idle, immoral or profligate course
of life, or not having any visible means
of support shall be deemed a vagrant."

THE SITUATION IS MOST CRITICAL

Official in Close Touch With Alexieff Speaks to the Nations.

Paris, Jan. 1.—The Chefoo correspondent
of the Paris edition of the New York Her-
ald, says that Colonel Artemieff, who is in
close touch with Admiral Alexieff, the
Russian viceroy in the Far East, declares
the situation is most critical. The Japanese
says, apparently want war, and the
Chinese, who are in the hands of the
commander-in-chief of the Chinese army
any navy, are assuming a hostile attitude.
Disturbances in Manchuria necessitating
numerous Russian expeditions, and the
saying to the alliance of the Russian and
the Chinese government is giving the bands.

MUST PAY FULL AMOUNT.

Railroads Responsible for Goods Lost
in Transit.

Pittsburg, Dec. 31.—In the United
States Circuit court today Judge Ach-
eson handed down an opinion in the
case of William Boyle versus the Bal-
timore & Ohio railroad, which likely will
be far-reaching in its effect. Judge
Acheson virtually holds that under the
present methods of doing business, a
railroad company is responsible for the
full value of goods lost in transit.

BOUGHT MAINLANDER.

Pacific Coast Steamship Company Paid
\$120,000 for the Steamer.

The Pacific Coast Steamship Com-
pany has purchased the steamer Main-
lander from the Western Steam Nav-
igation Company. The purchase price
is given out as \$120,000.

The Mainlander has been operated by
Cook & Co., and C. W. Cook, the head
of the firm, owned a half interest in
her. The other half interest was owned
by E. W. Evans, of Vancouver, B. C., and Tom A. Graham,
of San Francisco. They built the ves-
sel four years ago in the yards of
Chas. F. Reid, at Tacoma, as a
cargo of \$90,000. Since that time new
boilers that cost \$15,000 have been put
into her. The Mainlander is in first-
class condition throughout.

The Mainlander has been built up
a good business on the Seattle-Vancouver
run. Cook & Co. practically developed
the Vancouver run, for after the with-
drawal of the Union and five years
ago, to take a northern run, they oper-
ated first the Ocean Wave, later the
North Pacific, and then built the Main-
lander especially for the trade.

ENCOUNTERED FOG.

Capt. Cutler Takes Big German Ship
Astern to Tacoma Safety.

Capt. Cutler, of the tug Lorne, which
has returned from Tacoma after towing
the big German ship Astern to the
Sound port, was much praised by the
Tacoma papers for having brought the
big ship into the harbor safely.

The tug and her tow encountered
a thick bank of fog off Brown's
Point. It was impossible to see the
fog-mast from the poop deck of the
tug. The Brown's Point light was
completely enveloped in fog, and could
not be seen, only the fog bell giving
an idea of the location of the point.

Captain Anglazier stated that it was
about as thick a fog as could well be
imagined. The Lorne navigated the point
and made her way in search of an
anchorage. The tug's whistle was blowing
at quick intervals. Soundings gave
first 40 fathoms, then 80 fathoms. The
waterman on the British ship Lamorna,
which is lying across the bay, began
ringing the ship's bell as he heard the
tug's whistle, and this aided in guid-
ing Captain Cutler to an anchorage.

The fog is said to have been the
heaviest for a few hours on the coast
in years.

RUSSIANS WANT Hay And Oats

Reported Negotiations Have Been Made For Fodder on Fraser River.

Five Hundred Japs at Seattle Anxious For Tussle With Muscovites.

Much excitement prevails amongst lo-
cal Japanese regarding the situation in
the Far East. In this connection it is
reported that for some time past agents
of the Russian government have been
busily engaged in endeavoring to secure
large shipments of hay and oats on the
Fraser river to be forwarded to Port
Arthur by special steamers. The head-
quarters of the agents of the Russian
government on this coast are said to be
in San Francisco, and it was there that
efforts were first made to secure thirty
thousand tons of hay and oats, which the
Russian government needs for ship-
ment to Port Arthur at the earliest
possible moment. When it was found
that the amount could not be secured
by them in California, agents were sent
to Seattle and efforts were made to ob-
tain the supply in Washington, without
result. The agents were then sent on
to the Fraser river, where cowboys and
buyers were interviewed with regard to
the supply of hay and oats. It was
found that the supply was not large, but
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was
found that the hay was of good quality.
It was found that the hay was of good
quality. It was found that the hay was
of good quality. It was found that the
hay was of good quality. It was found
that the hay was of good quality. It was

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 1, 1904.

PUBLISHED BY

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Company, Limited Liability.

No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

A. G. SARGISON, Managing Director.

\$25.00 REWARD.

The above will be paid for information that will lead to the conviction of any one stealing "The Colonist" from a subscriber's door. Subscribers missing their paper, or where paper is not delivered on time, are requested to notify the business office. In case of non-delivery a second copy will be delivered free of charge.

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

The Colonist wishes its readers, one and all, a very happy and prosperous New Year. Today, being a holiday, no paper will be issued from this office tomorrow.

CIVIC IMPROVEMENTS.

In the ensuing municipal campaign an effort should be made to cause all the candidates for election to the City Council, and especially those for the Mayoralty, to make definite and clear expositions of their views on the improvements that should be carried in the present year. We cannot but think that even the most conservative and unprogressive citizens must now realize that money judiciously expended in public improvements is an investment that results profitably, both to the community generally and to the individuals composing it. Had such a policy been inaugurated ten years earlier, instead of the public attention being diverted to costly and almost impossible schemes of railways, it would have been much better, and Victoria would today be wealthier, more attractive and more populous than she is today. Even the comparatively small sum, ninety thousand dollars, besides \$50,000 from the Provincial Treasury—that the subsidy already paid to the Victoria and Sidney Railway, has absorbed, could have been utilized to much greater public advantage in the carrying out of public improvements.

Having entered on a policy of municipal improvements: having seen how such a course is commended by competent outside observers, and realized that such a policy is profitable in many ways, it is essential to the steady progress of the city that there should be no drawing back from it. Although not a little has been achieved, it should be regarded as only the preliminary of what has yet to be undertaken. Victoria can be made the pleasantest and the most attractive city in Canada or on this Coast if the citizens are true to themselves and to their own best interests. Of course ornamental improvements are not the only, or even the most important of the works that must be undertaken to achieve that end. A perfect sewerage system and good sanitation are the first essentials, and with them must be coupled the possession of a supply of water, ample in quantity and excellent in quality. It is doubtful if in this matter of water supply, Victoria can be regarded as comparing favorably with Vancouver or New Westminster. But a great improvement, both in quantity and quality, is found in the supply today with that ten years ago, and the difference can be made still greater.

There is no doubt that the construction of the James' Bay causeway and the filling in of the mud flats have added very largely to the value of property across the Bay, as well as providing a fine thoroughfare for the antiquated and ugly wooden structure that carried the traffic. But the completion of the causeway will not justify the Council dismissing the subject of improvements in that vicinity. By the location and purchase by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company of a site for its wharf, and by the erection by the same company of an hotel on the land donated to it by the city, the importance of the new thoroughfare will be greatly increased and the value of the frontage in the causeway correspondingly enhanced. It will be for the City Council to consider carefully how the frontage that the city will have can be utilized to the best advantage. The change in the landing place of the steamers from the Mainland, which the railway company is intending to make, will entirely alter the situation. For certain lines of business stores and offices adjacent to the hotel and fronting on the causeway, should command very good rents. Care should be taken that the buildings erected should be in a style in harmony with the architectural features of the hotel. By that means the visitor's first impressions of Victoria will be very favorable, and that counts for a good deal more than may be supposed.

We cannot afford to lag behind in the onward march of progress. We think we may say without fear of contradiction, that the natural surroundings of Victoria are unequalled by those of any other town. But we must not rest content with that fact. The city is wealthy in proportion to its population. With a progressive Mayor and Council, supported by a progressive community, the city will grow in wealth and population. During the past two or three years the Mayor and Aldermen have been imbued with such ideas. We should be careful that in the selection of our civic rulers for 1904 we get a council that will continue on the lines of progress and advancement that have been initiated in recent years.

CHINESE IN THE TRANSVAAL.

By a vote of 22 to 4 in the Legislative Council of the Transvaal, it has been decided to import Chinese to work in the mines. Although there was strong opposition to such a course when the idea was first mooted about a year ago, the reports seem to show that the agitation has been gradually weakening. The view is now generally admitted

that without a very considerable increase in the number of laborers available for work in the mines in the Transvaal, the progress, not only of that colony but of all the colonies in British South Africa will be greatly retarded. The prosperity of the whole country is bound up with the development of the mining industry and the increase in the output of gold, and these two things are dependent on a larger supply of labor for the mines. Those who were sanguine as to the increase in the number of natives available for that purpose being sufficient to meet the demand, have had to admit that they are disappointed in their calculations. Both the Colonial Government and the mine-owners have made efforts to secure more native labor. Better wages have been offered; better food and accommodation provided and the obnoxious regulations and harsh treatment to which the natives had been liable in the past in traveling to and from the mines have been abolished. But still the supply of native labor was not equal to the demand. White unskilled labor has proved to be too expensive to permit of many of the low-grade mines being profitably worked. Neither would the whites work alongside the natives, or if some of them were induced to do so, trouble ensued frequently by their attempting to "boss the niggers." The scarcity of labor led to the introduction of more machinery in the mines and improved appliances. But the greater use of machine drills led to the breaking down of a greater quantity of country rock in the narrow seams of ore than with the hand labor, while the scarcity of native labor made it impossible to sort the ore as carefully as under the old conditions.

Recourse, it has therefore been generally conceded, must be had to Chinese or other imported labor. At the same time it was admitted that the permanent interests of the country required that the immigration and residence of Asiatics should be under strict regulations. They are to be engaged under specific agreements, and to be sent out of the country when their engagements have expired. They are to work exclusively in the mines, and cannot engage in any commercial or other occupation. Nor can they own landed property or settle in the country after their engagements are concluded. The experiment will be followed with interest, both in regard to the development of the mineral wealth under it and to the effect on the general industrial and social situation that the Chinese immigration will have.

THE CHICAGO CALAMITY.

Once again has the grim truth of the poet's lines:
"The best-laid schemes o' mice and men
Gang aft agley,"
been exemplified in a manner that mocks bitterly at boasted human skill and ingenuity, and forces the tears to the eyes for poor humanity's limitations. The Iroquois theatre of Chicago, which was the scene on Wednesday afternoon of a horrifying catastrophe, probably unsurpassed in the annals of American disasters connected with theatres, was the embodiment of all that is intended to be conveyed to the mind by the terms "fire proof" and "easily emptied." We have all heard those terms before; proudly spoken by skillful architects and experienced engineers; and we have all known how false they were after some outbreak of fire in those very theatres, and after the heaped shambles in the corridors and exits have shown how lamentably the highest human skill can err. The awful test to which the Iroquois theatre was subjected proved in a few moments how vain is human foresight in presence of panic-stricken thousands rushing for safety. Here again it was demonstrated that it is not the flames that cause the great loss of life, but the wild, unreasoning, furious stampede. But for the conduct of the foolish man who shouted, "Fire," and by that one word applied, as it were, the match to that tremendous mass of pent-up human energy; maddening and intoxicating it with a horrible, nameless fear; transforming as it by electricity the frail woman into a demon of vigorous strength, and the strong man into a cruel, blind giant, heeding only his own safety—but for that awful word the loss of life would certainly have been very much less, if indeed, there had been any at all. The writer has been in a great theatre filled in every part with people, when that one word of "Fire" has been uttered by a frightened fool, and never can one forget the moment of sepulchral stillness that followed, and simultaneously the extraordinary blanching of the faces of all; nor, as with one accord, actuated by a single impulse, the leap of the audience to its feet and the plunge, as of mad, battling beasts, in the direction of the exits, nor the wild, hoarse scream of anguish, mortal fear that burst from a thousand breasts at once. Panic, not fire, is the great danger in a crowded theatre. The lesson of the Iroquois fire is plain. It should be learned very carefully by all who have charge of theatres or other places of amusement. No pains or expense should be spared to improve the means of speedy exit; nor should the authorities relax in the slightest at any time their ordinances governing the condition of all places of entertainment. Taking the case of the Iroquois theatre, a playhouse toward which, until Wednesday, the architects pointed with pride, as probably the safest in the world, can there be any greater or more criminal folly than that complacency which is satisfied with conditions as they may exist, and will not endeavor to put the ghastly lessons of the Chicago calamity to practical use?

PROVINCIAL PRESS.

Henri Roy is urging that the Dominion government be approached with the idea that it encourage the mining of zinc by offering a bounty. He suggests \$20 a ton. There are many mines which could produce 10,000 tons of zinc annually, but it is difficult to dispose of. A market for so much of it has been found in Kansas, but it is only a small portion of what could be mined and finds its way to the other side.—Hess.

A strike of considerable importance has been made in the Oyster-Cribbing industry at Camberne. W. B. Poole, president and managing director of the Great Northern mines, which company owns the Oyster-Cribbing, was at Rossland when summoned to Camberne by a telegram from James Lade, superintendent of the Oyster-Cribbing. In the telegram it was stated that the crosstunnel which is being driven to tap the main ledge, a blind lead twenty feet wide was encountered. The

crosstunnel will reach the main lead at a depth of 400 feet.—Lardens Eagle.

The Conservatives of this riding met in Nelson on Saturday, January 2nd, to select a candidate in the approaching Dominion election. We are as yet unaware who the candidate may be, but have learned the names of John Houston and W. A. McDonald, of Nelson, ex-Lieutenant-Governor of the province, and Chas. W. McNeill, of Kaslo, mentioned in connection therewith.—Sandon Standard.

The case of the Board of School Trustees of the city of Greenwood against Angus R. McNeill, is the first of its kind to be tried in the province. It was heard last week before Judge Leamy, J. C. Shaw, for the trustees, and J. P. McLeod for R. T. Elliot, Victoria, solicitor for Mr. McNeill. The only witness was I. H. Hall, secretary of the school board. Mr. Shaw held that the trustees were a body corporate and could make a contract, could sue or be sued, and that any appointment was in itself a contract. Judge Leamy reserved judgment.—Grand Forks Gazette.

The work on the gold dredger is being pushed rapidly to completion.—Lillooet Prospector.

The records of the public school during the past term show a continuance of the steady increase in the number of children attending. The following figures indicate the amount of work required by the teaching staff: Pupils enrolled during the term, 252; pupils attending during December, 236; average attendance, 216.18; average enrollment per teacher, 47.29; average attendance per teacher, 43.25.—Kamloops Sentinel.

Justice was dispensed in rather a peculiar manner at Lillooet last week. The parties, that is, the Chinese responsible for the instance, are all Chinese and citizens of Lillooet. One Chinaman charged another with selling opium without a license, and the witness was a Chinese. Constable Carter took a prominent part quite early in the game, for it appears by the evidence that he entered into plot with Chinaman No. 1, we'll call him, to catch Chinaman No. 2 in the act of selling opium. The defence admitted receiving the silver, but claimed that it was in payment of a loan or debt, and that the opium was without payment. Mr. Gibbs found the charge not proven and dismissed it.—Ashcroft Journal.

PRESS COMMENT.

Commander Francis H. Delano, of the Nashville, "who rendered conspicuous service at Colon at the time of the recent Panama revolution," has been promoted. Honestly and disinterestedly, and brief and bloodless revolution that could afford a naval officer of the United States an opportunity to display bravery.—Portland Telegram.

The statistics of the marine losses of Canada for the past 32 years show that annually an average of two million of dollars is lost by casualties. The total, for that period is about 62 millions of dollars, with the following results:

Casualties 10,028
Tonnage lost 3,790,261
Lives lost 5,247
In 1902 the casualties numbered 222, tonnage lost, 105,814, and lives lost 132. Once in a while the world is shocked by a loss that assumes the character of a calamity—such as the wreck of the White Star S.S. "Atlantic," thirty years ago, at Turin Bay, whereby 545 persons were lost.—Halifax Chronicle.

Mr. Stratton has challenged Mr. Whitney to point to another country so well governed as Ontario. He might properly reply by challenging the provincial secretary to point to another country that would tolerate the kind of an election in its government.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

Lord Dunsford is becoming a great favorite in Canada. His speech at the opening of the Canadian club at Ottawa has won for him the approval and admiration of all Canadians. Although but a short time in this country, he has learned to understand and appreciate to the full the devotion to the Empire. In a word, the Earl of Dunsford finds himself to be perfectly at home among the "colonials" of Canada.—Hamilton Spectator.

"RING OUT THE OLD."

Ring out, wild bells, to the wild sky,
The flying cloud, the frosty light;
The year is going, let us greet the new,
Ring out, wild bells, and let him die.

Ring out the old, ring in the new,
Ring, happy bells, across the snow;
The year is going, let us greet the new,
Ring out the false, ring in the true.

Ring out the grief that saps the mind,
For those that here we see we must pore;
Ring out the false, ring in the true,
Ring in redress to all mankind.

Ring out a slowly dying cause,
Shout out the deed that's past us, strife;
Ring in the nobler modes of life,
With sweeter manners, purer laws.

Ring out the want, the care, the sin,
The faithless coldness of the times;
Ring out, ring out the mortal sin,
But ring the fuller minstrel in.

Ring out false pride in place and blood,
The city's slanders and her strife;
Ring in the love of truth and right,
Ring in the common love of good.

Ring out old shapes of foul disease;
Ring out the narrowness of land of gold;
Ring out the thousand wars of old,
Ring in the thousand years of peace.

Ring in the valiant man and free,
The larger heart and kindlier hand;
Ring out the darkness of the land,
Ring in the Christ that is to be.—Tennyson.

MEN AND THINGS.

Long engagements are rather expensive in Russia. An engaged man is expected to send a present to his intended every day.

A new typewriting machine returns the carriage automatically to the end of a line as the key is reached so that the operator is not compelled to pause.

American mines, quarries, clay banks and mill race, with an output of 10 feet of railway transport 200,000 tons of original freight, not including duplications, and pays 80,000 operatives, exclusive of officers, \$5,000,000.

Some deadly music was discoursed by a theatrical brass band in Jackson, Miss. To advertise the show, the band paraded the streets. A music stiffened its ears as it heard the wail from the brass band, dropped to the earth and gave up the ghost. The theatrical manager settled a claim made by the owner of the dead music.

Enough tea, coffee, wine, beer and liquors have been used by the American people last year to make a lake two miles square and 10 feet deep, which would be large enough to float several navies the size of the fleet of the British navy. The excess was disposed of to fill a canal 100 miles long and 10 feet deep, and cost \$1,000,000,000. Its 200,000 miles deep.

Miss Stella Mayhew, an actress, organized a force of 50 laborers to clean the streets of St. Paul. When the work was done, of course, everybody in St. Paul went to see Miss Mayhew play.

Thomas E. Norris, a Philadelphia septuagenarian, stricken with a marked case of consumption two years ago, took to the life of a hermit, and in a few months, returning home cured of his affliction.

Squadron Sergeant Thomas O'Keefe has been honorably discharged from the Fourth United States cavalry, after being 20 years in the service. He has been honorably discharged six times, but always re-enlisted.

Have you investigated Welles Bros. Free Gift scheme for New Year's purchases in the glass and china departments? Good until New Year's Eve. Call at the store and see the articles. Welles Bros., Government Street.

Our stock-taking sale starts Saturday, January 2nd. Men's and boys' overcoats, suits and raincoats, half-price for cash. B. Williams & Co.

British Columbia's Agent General

Well-Known London Publication's Estimate of Hon. J. H. Turner.

Interesting Sketch of the Ex-Premier's Stirring Experiences in Canada.

In the latest number of the London Empire appears a very glowing eulogy of the agent-general for British Columbia, the Hon. J. H. Turner, and this flattering estimate of him is all the more interesting when it is remembered that the Empire was the journal which so unmercifully slated him in his official capacity some time ago. The Empire is now clothed and in its right mind, for it says of Mr. Turner:

Owing to certain adverse circumstances, well known to those interested in affairs financial, the vast resources of British Columbia, the richest province of the Dominion, have been properly appreciated by the British public. Thus the British Columbia market has remained in a languishing state. But there are signs that an improvement is imminent. The provincial government has determined to make a special effort to bring the mining, industrial, and agricultural resources of this favored region prominently before the general and investing public of this country.

The first and most important step was the reorganization of the agent-general's department; its transfer from a dingy corner of mediæval London to the new grand city, and its appointment as agent-general by a former premier and minister of finance, the Hon. J. H. Turner.

John Herbert Turner is an Old England, having been born in Suffolk in 1834. When about eighteen he proceeded to Halifax, N. S., where he engaged in business. After spending two years there, he removed to Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. There he continued his business, but also interested himself in public affairs, especially everything connected with the volunteer movement. Those who know the island scope after a restless, ambitious man, and the island will understand that Mr. Turner yearned for a wider sphere of action.

His opportunity came when the marvellous wealth of British Columbia was being heralded throughout the maritime provinces. There was a mighty rush of the pluckiest and brainiest young men from every big town. Naturally, Charlottetown did not escape the gold fever. Among those who deserted the Island City for the Golden West was Mr. Turner, who, with the optimism of youth, dreamed of the rosy prospects and tempting opportunities of suddenly—suddenly—unlimited wealth offered by new goldfields. With a few hundred pounds he started for the Pacific coast, and the story of their migration is graphically told by Mr. Turner, who was even then regarded by his friends as one who might be trusted to lead them.

The intrepid goldseekers arrived in Victoria about July, 1862, after the most eventful vicissitudes. They soon discovered that their dreams of sudden wealth had to be liberally discounted. There was plenty of gold, of course, but it wanted a good deal of finding. And the majority of those who had come with the idea that nuggets could be dug up as easily as potatoes were promptly abandoned the field—a disappointed and even disgusted contingent. This is, of course, the story of every goldfield that has been discovered.

Mr. Turner was among the plucky few who determined to work and conquer, die possessed the patience, dogged pluck and faith in the new country indispensable to the pioneer who would succeed. And he remained to build up a fine business, growing with the country and participating in its progress and prosperity. He settled in Victoria when the new goldfields were being opened, a collection of modest houses inhabited by a sturdy, self-reliant people who lived laborious days and knew no luxury. But the site had been selected with judgment, and placed in all the elements necessary for future developments. Victoria developed, surmounting the many difficulties that beset the foundation of a pioneer community. Mr. Turner's business so prospered that he could devote a portion of his time to public affairs.

He was prominent in the organization of a volunteer corps for the defence of the island during the threatened Fenian raid in 1867. It was through his efforts that he started as a private and terminated his military career as Lieutenant-Colonel. His personal tact and administrative ability soon attracted attention, and he was elected to several municipal offices. Three times did he serve as Mayor of Victoria, a gratifying proof of his popularity. He was elected chairman of a number of charitable and other societies. In 1883 Victoria selected him to represent her in the provincial legislature; one year later he entered the cabinet as minister of finance—probably the record rise of any politician in the world. In 1887 he became premier, and his distinction as a finance minister; between 1885 and 1898 he combined the offices of premier and minister of finance. About September, 1891, he retired, and accepted the office of agent-general in London. These who know him best consider that he possesses most of the qualifications necessary for success in this position. He has a thorough knowledge of the mining, industrial, and agricultural resources of his province; with all its leading politicians and business men he is on the most cordial terms; he possesses a sound knowledge of financial affairs; he is personally acquainted with the leading financiers in the city interested in British Columbia affairs. Endowed with an alert, active, pushful temperament and a genial manner which promotes popularity, he is quick to receive friends and inspire confidence. Although he has not been long in London, his influence has already been felt in many ways. He realizes that his mission is to promote the best interests of British Columbia, in whose future he has the most profound faith. By his personal efforts in the press, the city, and on the lecture platform he is pursuing this policy with a tactful energy which promises to produce gratifying results.

ABOUT THAT COAT

You wear a coat. Why? To keep the cold out? No; to keep the warmth in. What of the body that has no warmth—the thin, poor body that lacks the healthy flesh and fat it needs?

For such we say that Scott's Emulsion provides the right kind of a coat. Why? Because Scott's Emulsion builds firm, solid flesh and supplies just enough fat to fill nature's requirements—no more. That means bodily warmth.

We'll send you a sample free upon request. SCOTT & BOWNE, Toronto, Ont.

MONEY TO LOAN

At Current Rates.
Improved Real Estate Security.
Insurance in the Manchester Fire Assurance Co. Estab. 1824.
BWINERTON & ODDY
102 Government St.

Pellow-Harvey, Bryant & Gilman
PROVINCIAL ASSAYERS
Mining Engineers and Metallurgists
Ores analyzed. Control assays.
Properties examined and sampled.
Trial shipments. Smelter tests.
Vancouver, B. C.

ENLARGEMENTS
From your Kodak Films make nice
XMAS PRESENTS
Kodaks and supplies. Blue and Black Blue printing.
FLEMING BROS., Govt. St.

MESHER & PEISER
65 1-2 Yates Street.
We are now prepared to give lessons in Artistic Needlework. We make a specialty of following lines: Needlepoint, Brussels, Raised Smyrna and Irish Laces; French Embroidery, Kensington, Bulgarian and Hardanger, Knitting Crochet, Netting, etc. Looms, Bands and Patterns for Head Work.

CORDWOOD and STOVEWOOD
Truck, Dray and General Teaming Done.
J. E. PAINTER.
Office, 21 Cormorant Street.
Residence, 17 Pine Street, Victoria West.
Telephone 420.

Wood! Wood! Wood!

We are leaders in the wood business. Close attention to business has built up our trade. We have large quantities of wood on hand at \$3.50 to \$4.00 per cord. Also wood delivered cut in any length required.

BURT BROS.,
Phone 838 or 911.

SHADE TREES

Chestnuts, Lindens, Maples, Elms, Wall-nuts.

JAY & CO.,
Phone B760. 13 Broad Street. Near Fort.

FOR SALE

Two lots running from Rae street to Churchway; one half cash, balance on mortgage to suit purchaser.
Foul Bay road, lot 10, near Cadboro Bay road, one-half cash, balance on mortgage.
S. PERRY MILLS.

OVERCOAT SALE

Continues all this week. We are determined to turn into cash every Overcoat in stock, and guarantee to you absolutely that to buy here means to save 20 per cent to 30 per cent of your money back. We invite you to examine these bargains:
\$6.50 Overcoats for \$5.20.
\$8.00 Overcoats for \$6.40.
\$10.00 Overcoats for \$7.95.
\$13.00 Overcoats for \$9.60.

W. G. CAMERON

VICTORIA'S CHEAPEST
CASH CLOTHIER.
55 JOHNSON ST.

EDUCATIONAL

St. Helen's Hall
Has a Normal Kindergarten Training Class in connection with its Academic Department; separate residence. Two year course. Model kindergarten provides practice work. For details address
MISS ELEANOR TIBBETTS,
Principal.

GROFTON HOUSE

Vancouver, B. C.

A Boarding and Day School for Girls

The Lent Term will begin on Monday, January 4th. For all particulars apply to the Principal.

Miss Gordon
(Late of Newham College, Cambridge.)

DR. S. D. POPE

announces that on the solicitation of parents, he has decided to open a

Day School for Girls Only

This school will provide a full public school course, and will open on January 6th.

Those desiring to consult Dr. Pope can do so by calling at his residence, 78 Rock Bay avenue, on any day this week, between 10 a. m. and 12 noon.

Dancing Academy

M. Lester, Teacher of Society and Fancy Dancing; Glide Two-Step; Cotillon and all Up-to-date Dances.
Adult Beginner's Class will form January 4th; Juvenile Beginners January 2nd. Classes meet every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday evenings.
Private Lessons given. Latest improved method of teaching.

Alexandra Royal College

Office hours 3 to 4 and 7 to 8.

VICTORIA STEAM LAUNDRY

Union Labor Only

All kinds of Laundry Work neatly and promptly executed.

Call and get price list.
Tel. 172. 152 Yates Street

Spencer's

January Clearance Sale

Commences Monday

[See Circulars Saturday]

Particulars in Daily Papers Later

NEW YEAR'S GREETINGS

Today the Spencer Store looks back over a year of unparalleled progress, and it is fitting that we should thank our loyal and faithful friends, the shipping public, for the cordial support accorded us. Our apology to you if any one of us failed in our efforts to please you. We will cheerfully correct any shortcomings that you may bring to our attention.

With these exceptions permit us to wish you all the

Compliments of the Season

D. SPENCER

Hastie's Fair

Is Headquarters for all Kinds of

HOLIDAY GOODS

Don't delay in ordering what you require, as they are leaving our store every day in barrowfuls. The range carried by us is wider this year than ever before. You are safe enough in asking for anything from an anchor to a needle, and at prices that cannot be beaten, at

Hastie's Fair

XMAS SHOPPINGS

Neckwear any shape, Silk Suspenders, Silk Handkerchiefs, Smoking Jackets,

—AT—

ARTHUR HOLMES

78 YATES STREET, CORNER BROAD

Japanese Curios Store

New Christmas Goods just arrived. All kinds of Silk Goods. Please call and see our articles. We sell cheaper than any other stores.

ORIENTAL BAZAAR, YOKOHAMA BAZAAR,
90 Douglas St. 151 Commercial St. Near Chinatown.

TO THE PUBLIC

The past year has been a good one for these stores. We feel that a great deal of the success is due to the many favors our customers have shown us, and we can only hope that they in turn have in some measure been repaid by our treatment. We think them for their confidence, and trust that we may merit a continuance of the same. We hope every other year has gone to become better acquainted personally and in a business way, with those who are at present comparative strangers.

We ask them for a trial order, and if this is granted we feel that at the end of the coming year we can count them as personal friends and customers. These stores are becoming widely known, people realize that it pays to buy here. Consequently we see no reason why this year should not be even more eventful than the one just closed.

Wishing you the compliments of the season we remain yours sincerely,

The "West End" Grocery Co. Lt.

PHONE 88. 42 GOVERNMENT STREET.

The Saunders Grocery Co. Ltd.

PHONE 28. 39 AND 41 JOHNSON STREET.

Leave Your Orders Before Jan. 1st, 1904

and start the New Year with an up-to-date light in your house. Electric light is the only light that can be classed under this heading. Brilliant, safe, convenient and economical.

B. C. Electric Ry. Co.,

35 Yates Street.

A Guide New Year to All

Mowat & Wallace, LEADING GROCERS

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE WEATHER.

New York, Dec. 31.—Nothing more was accomplished in today's stock market than to hold prices. This attempt was eminently successful, the market presenting a picture of resistance was required; in fact, the pressure upon the market was the lightest, the buying of the money rate late in the afternoon being the highest of the movement, was not unexpected and was of little influence on stocks. There was no buying demand of importance for stocks and the movement of the market was rather quiet. The report that the Chicago Copper Syndicate and other dissolved also had a favorable effect on Amalgamated Copper, which rose to a new high of 40. The movement in Amalgamated was against the shorts. The current Chicago futures for the January and an announcement of a cut in price of steam sizes by leading trader depressed that group for a time.

London also reflected a depressing influence upon this market. The closing time was dull and heavy. Bonds were in light demand, but firm in tone. Total sales, \$1,000,000. United States bonds were unchanged on call.

New York, Dec. 31.—The following were the closing bids on the stock Exchange today:

Amalgamated Copper	32
American Locomotive	18 1/2
American Locomotive pfd	77
American Sugar	27 1/2
American Smelting & Refining Co.	20 1/2
Canadian National	79 1/2
Atchafalpa, Topoka & Santa Fe	60 1/2
Atchafalpa, Topoka & Santa Fe pfd	100
Baltimore & Ohio	80
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	57 1/2
Chicago & North Western	34 1/2
Canadian Pacific	119
Chicago & Northwestern	69
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	48 1/2
Colorado Southern	55 1/2
Consolidated Gas, New York	135
Colorado Fuel & Iron	30
Corn Products	17 1/2
Delaware & Hudson	260
Delaware & Hudson	160
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	8 1/2
Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pfd	14
Iowa Central	110
Louisville & Nashville	110
Manhattan Elevated	14 1/2
Missouri Pacific	33 1/2
Minn. St. P. & S. T. M.	30 1/2
Metro-North Railroad	124 1/2
New York Central	119 1/2
Erie Railroad	20 1/2
Erie Railroad 1st pfd	89 1/2
New York, Ontario & Western	22 1/2
Norfolk & Western	58
Pacific Mail	26 1/2
Pennsylvania Railroad	110
People's Gas	45 1/2
Philadelphia & Reading	77 1/2
Philadelphia & Reading 1st pfd	77 1/2
Philadelphia & Reading 2nd pfd	41
Rock Island	24 1/2
Southern Railway	70
Southern Railway pfd	70
Southern Railway 1st pfd	70
Tennessee Coal & Iron	38 1/2
Texas & Pacific	26
Union Pacific	76
United States Steel	12 1/2
United States Steel pfd	57 1/2
Union Pacific	88 1/2
Union Pacific pfd	88 1/2
Union Pacific 1st pfd	88 1/2
Union Pacific 2nd pfd	37 1/2
Western Union Telegraph Co.	89 1/2
Wisconsin Central	17
American Ice	87 1/2
C. P. R. in London	122 1/2
Commercial Cable	105

New York, Dec. 31.—Money on call, strong; highest, 9 per cent; lowest, 6 per cent; ruling rates, 7 1/2 per cent; last loan, 7 per cent; closing bids, 7 per cent; time loans, 60 days and 90 days, 5 per cent; 60 days, 4 1/2 per cent; prime, 4 1/2 per cent; 60 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 90 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 120 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 180 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 270 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 360 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 540 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 720 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 1080 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 1440 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 2160 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 2880 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 3600 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 4320 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 5040 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 5760 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 6480 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 7200 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 7920 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 8640 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 9360 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 10080 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 10800 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 11520 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 12240 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 12960 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 13680 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 14400 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 15120 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 15840 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 16560 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 17280 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 18000 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 18720 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 19440 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 20160 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 20880 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 21600 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 22320 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 23040 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 23760 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 24480 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 25200 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 25920 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 26640 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 27360 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 28080 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 28800 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 29520 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 30240 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 30960 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 31680 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 32400 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 33120 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 33840 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 34560 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 35280 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 36000 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 36720 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 37440 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 38160 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 38880 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 39600 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 40320 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 41040 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 41760 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 42480 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 43200 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 43920 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 44640 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 45360 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 46080 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 46800 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 47520 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 48240 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 48960 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 49680 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 50400 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 51120 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 51840 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 52560 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 53280 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 54000 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 54720 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 55440 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 56160 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 56880 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 57600 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 58320 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 59040 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 59760 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 60480 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 61200 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 61920 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 62640 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 63360 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 64080 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 64800 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 65520 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 66240 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 66960 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 67680 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 68400 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 69120 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 69840 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 70560 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 71280 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 72000 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 72720 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 73440 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 74160 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 74880 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 75600 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 76320 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 77040 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 77760 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 78480 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 79200 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 79920 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 80640 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 81360 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 82080 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 82800 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 83520 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 84240 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 84960 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 85680 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 86400 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 87120 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 87840 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 88560 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 89280 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 90000 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 90720 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 91440 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 92160 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 92880 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 93600 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 94320 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 95040 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 95760 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 96480 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 97200 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 97920 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 98640 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 99360 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 100080 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 100800 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 101520 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 102240 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 102960 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 103680 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 104400 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 105120 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 105840 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 106560 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 107280 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 108000 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 108720 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 109440 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 110160 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 110880 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 111600 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 112320 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 113040 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 113760 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 114480 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 115200 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 115920 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 116640 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 117360 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 118080 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 118800 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 119520 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 120240 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 120960 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 121680 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 122400 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 123120 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 123840 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 124560 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 125280 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 126000 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 126720 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 127440 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 128160 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 128880 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 129600 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 130320 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 131040 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 131760 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 132480 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 133200 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 133920 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 134640 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 135360 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 136080 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 136800 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 137520 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 138240 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 138960 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 139680 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 140400 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 141120 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 141840 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 142560 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 143280 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 144000 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 144720 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 145440 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 146160 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 146880 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 147600 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 148320 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 149040 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 149760 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 150480 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 151200 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 151920 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 152640 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 153360 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 154080 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 154800 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 155520 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 156240 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 156960 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 157680 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 158400 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 159120 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 159840 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 160560 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 161280 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 162000 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 162720 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 163440 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 164160 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 164880 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 165600 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 166320 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 167040 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 167760 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 168480 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 169200 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 169920 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 170640 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 171360 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 172080 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 172800 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 173520 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 174240 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 174960 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 175680 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 176400 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 177120 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 177840 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 178560 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 179280 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 180000 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 180720 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 181440 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 182160 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 182880 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 183600 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 184320 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 185040 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 185760 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 186480 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 187200 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 187920 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 188640 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 189360 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 190080 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 190800 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 191520 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 192240 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 192960 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 193680 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 194400 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 195120 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 195840 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 196560 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 197280 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 198000 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 198720 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 199440 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 200160 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 200880 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 201600 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 202320 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 203040 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 203760 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 204480 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 205200 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 205920 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 206640 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 207360 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 208080 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 208800 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 209520 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 210240 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 210960 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 211680 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 212400 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 213120 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 213840 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 214560 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 215280 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 216000 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 216720 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 217440 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 218160 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 218880 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 219600 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 220320 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 221040 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 221760 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 222480 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 223200 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 223920 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 224640 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 225360 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 226080 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 226800 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 227520 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 228240 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 228960 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 229680 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 230400 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 231120 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 231840 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 232560 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 233280 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 234000 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 234720 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 235440 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 236160 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 236880 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 237600 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 238320 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 239040 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 239760 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 240480 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 241200 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 241920 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 242640 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 243360 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 244080 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 244800 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 245520 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 246240 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 246960 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 247680 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 248400 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 249120 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 249840 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 250560 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 251280 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 252000 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 252720 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 253440 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 254160 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 254880 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 255600 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 256320 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 257040 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 257760 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 258480 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 259200 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 259920 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 260640 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 261360 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 262080 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 262800 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 263520 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 264240 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 264960 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 265680 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 266400 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 267120 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 267840 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 268560 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 269280 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 270000 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 270720 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 271440 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 272160 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 272880 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 273600 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 274320 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 275040 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 275760 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 276480 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 277200 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 277920 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 278640 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 279360 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 280080 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 280800 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 281520 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 282240 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 282960 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 283680 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 284400 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 285120 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 285840 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 286560 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 287280 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 288000 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 288720 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 289440 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 290160 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 290880 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 291600 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 292320 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 293040 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 293760 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 294480 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 295200 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 295920 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 296640 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 297360 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 298080 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 298800 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 299520 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 300240 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 300960 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 301680 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 302400 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 303120 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 303840 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 304560 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 305280 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 306000 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 306720 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 307440 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 308160 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 308880 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 309600 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 310320 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 311040 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 311760 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 312480 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 313200 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 313920 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 314640 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 315360 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 316080 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 316800 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 317520 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 318240 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 318960 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 319680 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 320400 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 321120 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 321840 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 322560 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 323280 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 324000 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 324720 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 325440 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 326160 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 326880 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 327600 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 328320 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 329040 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 329760 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 330480 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 331200 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 331920 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 332640 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 333360 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 334080 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 334800 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 335520 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 336240 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 336960 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 337680 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 338400 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 339120 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 339840 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 340560 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 341280 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 342000 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 342720 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 343440 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 344160 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 344880 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 345600 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 346320 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 347040 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 347760 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 348480 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 349200 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 349920 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 350640 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 351360 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 352080 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 352800 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 353520 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 354240 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 354960 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 355680 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 356400 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 357120 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 357840 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 358560 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 359280 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 360000 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 360720 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 361440 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 362160 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 362880 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 363600 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 364320 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 365040 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 365760 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 366480 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 367200 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 367920 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 368640 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 369360 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 370080 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 370800 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 371520 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 372240 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 372960 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 373680 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 374400 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 375120 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 375840 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 376560 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 377280 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 378000 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 378720 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 379440 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 380160 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 380880 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 381600 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 382320 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 383040 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 383760 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 384480 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 385200 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 385920 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 386640 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 387360 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 388080 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 388800 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 389520 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 390240 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 390960 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 391680 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 392400 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 393120 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 393840 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 394560 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 395280 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 396000 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 396720 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 397440 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 398160 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 398880 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 399600 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 400320 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 401040 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 401760 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 402480 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 403200 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 403920 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 404640 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 405360 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 406080 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 406800 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 407520 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 408240 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 408960 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 409680 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 410400 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 411120 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 411840 days, 4 1/2 per cent; 412560 days, 4

\$25.00 CASH

Will secure you an Acre of Choice Land adjoining the City Limits, within easy reach of the tram. Balance in quarterly payments with a low rate of interest.

PEMBERTON & SON

45 FORT STREET

Silk and Linen Goods

We have still in stock a great variety of Table Covers, Dollies, Handkerchiefs, Cushion Covers, etc. Ladies' Dressing Gowns and Jackets, Shawls, Scarfs and Ties. A choice and extensive variety of Chinaware.

THE MIKADO BAZAAR, 138 Government Street

Next Victoria Hotel.

\$1.60 per 100 lbs. GOOD CHICKEN FEED
The Sylvester Feed Co.
 Tel. 413 87-89 Yates Street.

Chicago's Horror
Claims Thousand

(Continued From Page One.)

James Schneider.
 Adolph Weber.
 Anna Lettschick.
 Miss C. T. Pier, serious.
 Miss Livingston.
 W. W. Reinhardt.
 Miss Myre, serious.
 S. A. Myre and wife.
 Ralph Comper.
 L. M. Mellon, Elgin, Ill.
 Miss Nellie Wild.
 Miss Gallup.
 Mrs. Stratton.
 Mrs. Gill and daughter Jane.
 Mrs. Steinhauser.
 J. B. Reiss.
 J. Everett.
 Mrs. George Everett.
 Miss Stewart.
 William Swick.
 Mrs. James Henning.
 Mrs. D. Seelye, taken to hospital.
 Mrs. J. J. Johnson, taken to hospital.
 Mrs. John Holmes, taken to hospital.
 Daisy Garland, taken to hospital.
 John Kerwin, taken to hospital.
 Alf Treveler, ailed hospital.
 Louis Buschback, burned and crushed.
 D. Stratton, Alphonse, ailed.
 William C. S. Eilers.
 C. L. Robert.
 Mrs. Josephine Spencer, serious; at hospital.
 Mary Mueger, at hospital.
 Emerich Hewins, Petersburg, Ind., at hospital.
 Lillie Ackerman, at hospital.
 A. C. Johns, ailed, at hospital.
 Miss Estelle Muir, at hospital.
 Louis Dee, will die. Found late at night after being reported missing.

MANY PEISONS ARE MISSING.

Following is a list of missing. Where no address is given the residence is Chicago:
 Frank Dooley, son of Magistrate Dooley.
 Joos Kingsley, and his mother was seriously injured.
 Mrs. Lulu Greewald and son.
 Henry Boehl.
 Mrs. C. Erickson and son and daughter, of Aurora, Ill., were in the balcony.
 John Fitzgibbon.
 William Gonsaulus, nephew of Dr. W. W. Gonsaulus.
 Edna May Swift, daughter of L. A. Swift.
 Mrs. Arthur Berg and son.
 Mrs. Henry C. Foreman, wife of president of the county board.
 Mrs. M. Stark, Des Moines.
 Mrs. M. Fredericks.
 Emma Olson.
 Mrs. Charles Page.
 Mrs. May Ray.
 Lena and Anna Moak, of Watertown, Wis.
 Erma Workoff.
 Edna Farman.
 W. F. Boyce and daughter.
 A. P. Gatz, treasurer of the Crane Elevator Company.
 G. W. Beckner, supposed to have been one of the box party.
 Dr. Russ, address unknown.
 Mrs. Frank Berg, son and daughters Olga and Rosalind; were in balcony.
 Mrs. John Guthardt and daughter Ella; were in balcony.
 Mrs. Ravenna, supposed to be among unidentified dead at morgue.
 Mrs. Rose Bloom.
 Hazel Brown.
 Mrs. Bailey.
 Mrs. McKenna and son.
 Belle Pruney.
 Florence Hutchins, Waukegan, Ill.
 Mary and Barbara Gartz, children of A. F. Gartz, treasurer of the Crane Elevator Company.
 Colored nurse of Gatz children.
 Miss Dolly Reid.
 Miss Jennie French of Kirkville, Mo.
 Miss Reid.
 Edna Torney, aged 22.
 Mrs. Thomas A. Cantwell, mother of Attorney Robert Cantwell.
 Mrs. A. E. Hull and three children.
 Mrs. Mary Forbes, Mrs. Hull's maid.
 Mrs. Emily Fox, mother of Hoyt Fox, and daughter; all live at Winnetka, Ill.
 Lucille Meade, of Berwyn.
 They took the cue—also two bottles of whiskey.
 Scene changes to a backyard in rear of cabins on Humboldt street. The two Johns are sitting in recumbent positions and neither cares what happens. Two bottles which one contained good whiskey are empty, the hooch having been transferred beneath the eaves of the two Johns.
 And both have a package that is a shame to carry.
 Enter Constables Claywards and Carson. They had been on the trail of the two Johns and they had found them with the goods on them. Therefore John Brown and John Wilson spend the opening day of the New Year in the city lock-up awaiting the pleasure of the police magistrate on Saturday morning.

HAPPENINGS IN
POLICE CIRCLES**The Tale of the Two Johns Who**
Commandeered Their New
Year's Cargo.

"Oh, you John—for shame, John!"
 Once upon a time, close upon the end of the year 1903, there were two Johns and each John had a thirst that was not to be refused the assuagement of strong waters, and neither had funds whereunto to procure the hooch they desired.
 But they had plans. If the bartender who stands guard over the rows of bottles is not in his place it is not difficult to secure the hooch without money and without price. So thought the two Johns.
 Yesterday when the day was young the custodian of the booze emporium was not in his place. Here then was the one of the two Johns.
 They took the cue—also two bottles of whiskey.
 Scene changes to a backyard in rear of cabins on Humboldt street. The two Johns are sitting in recumbent positions and neither cares what happens. Two bottles which one contained good whiskey are empty, the hooch having been transferred beneath the eaves of the two Johns.
 And both have a package that is a shame to carry.
 Enter Constables Claywards and Carson. They had been on the trail of the two Johns and they had found them with the goods on them. Therefore John Brown and John Wilson spend the opening day of the New Year in the city lock-up awaiting the pleasure of the police magistrate on Saturday morning.

THE HOT WEATHER TEST
 Makes people better acquainted with their resources of strength and endurance.
 Many find that they are not so well off as they thought, and that they are easily enervated and depressed by the heat.
 What they need is the tonic effect of Hood's Sarsaparilla which strengthens the blood, promotes refreshing sleep, overcomes that tired feeling, creates appetite.
 "The Latest"—It is the Johnson's Hygienic Pie Dish. There is a lip at one end through which the useless steam passes out, or where you can regulate the gravity supply. Call and see them, in three sizes, at R. A. Brown & Co's, 50 Douglas street.

Operator's Death.—Telegrams from Atlin yesterday conveyed the information that F. B. Garrett, telegraph operator at Pike river, twenty miles south of Atlin, died on Wednesday night from a bullet wound. He was out hunting in the morning with a 22 rifle, and attempted to clear a way through the snow-covered bushes with the butt of his rifle. The latter was discharged, and the bullet entered his abdomen.

Nearly Half
A Million**Victoria Shows a Great Increase**
In Building During
Year.**Large Sum Spent In Improvements, Alterations and Repairs.**

Last year Victoria added unto itself many fine buildings, residences as well as business blocks, and the capital sunk therein falls not far short of half a million dollars. It is estimated by the building inspector that fully \$800,000 was expended for alterations, improvements and repairs. He also estimates the additions to the residential buildings along the Esquimalt road outside the city limits at not less than \$500,000. The following is a list of the buildings erected in the city during the year 1903:

Mrs. Allan, one and one-half storey building, Rithel street, \$1,500.
 Mrs. E. Baines, one and one-half storey frame building, Yates street, \$2,500.

B. C. Land and Investment Agency, three-storey brick building, occupied by Wescoat Bros., Yates street, \$11,000.
 Mr. Booth, one storey frame building, Belleville street, \$2,000.

Mr. Beckwith, two storey frame building, Belleville street, \$1,800.
 James Barber, one storey frame building, Cadboro Bay road, \$300.

Mrs. Brown, three storey frame buildings on Dallas avenue, \$1,800 each; total, \$5,400.
 Mrs. Annie Conyers, two storey frame house, Stanley avenue, \$1,400.

Chemical Works, large frame addition to their works, \$2,400.
 Mrs. Gammon, addition to building on Birdcage Walk, \$300.

Capt. Chas. Campbell, two storey frame dwelling, corner Third street and King's road, \$2,400.
 Mrs. Sarah Clayton, house on Amphion street.

City of Victoria, addition to jail, city hall property, \$2,000.
 Carnegie Library, corner Yates and Blanchard streets, contract price, \$44,801.

Mrs. M. H. Campbell, one and one-half storey frame building, Pemberton road, \$3,000.
 George Calder, one storey frame dwelling, San Juan avenue, \$1,200.

Mrs. Ellen Dickinson, two storey frame dwelling, Edward street, Victoria West, \$1,000.
 John Douglas, new house on Fairfield estate, \$3,000.

Ed. Fawcett, one and one-half storey frame dwelling, Gorge road, \$1,500.
 E. P. Fox, addition to dwelling on Cadboro Bay road, \$400.

A. B. M. Adon, two storey frame dwelling, Hillside extension, \$1,600.
 Gee Duck Tong & Co., two storey brick building, Fisguard street, \$6,500.

J. E. Grice, one storey house and new barn, corner Douglas and Pembroke streets, \$800.
 Capt. Gidley, one storey frame building, Mary street, Victoria West, \$800.

Mr. Howell, one storey cottage, Elford street, \$1,800.
 Mrs. M. Knight, one and one-half storey frame building, Gorge road, \$1,500.

Mrs. Elsie Kilpatrick, two storey frame building, Pandora avenue, \$1,800.
 Law Union and Crown Life Insurance Co., two storey brick building, Yates street, occupied by Sylvester Bros. street, \$650.

P. S. Lamperman, one and one-half storey frame dwelling, Belcher street, \$3,000.
 Mr. Morrison, two storey frame dwelling, Belleville street, \$2,500.

T. H. Matthews, two storey frame dwelling, Yates street, \$2,000.
 C. C. Mesher, two storey frame building, Dallas street, \$3,800.

John W. Morris, two storey frame building, Linden avenue, \$2,000.
 J. J. Mulholland, two storey frame building, Birdcage Walk, \$2,000.

William Moore, two storey frame dwelling, Pandora avenue, \$2,000.
 Messrs. Moore & Whittington, one and one-half storey house, Pandora avenue, \$1,600.

Alterations to two houses on Macaskie street, Victoria West, \$800.
 James McL. Mulrhead, one and one-half storey frame building, Robert street, Springfield estate, \$2,000.

Mrs. McHardy, two storey frame dwelling, corner of E. Kingston and Montreal streets, \$1,500.
 Mr. McLean, dwelling, Moss street, \$3,300.

Mrs. Annie McGregor, one and one-half storey frame house, Cormorant street, \$1,500.
 D. F. McCrimmon, one and one-half storey dwelling, Stanley avenue, \$1,800.

Mr. McGinnis, one storey frame building, View street, \$1,200.
 C. W. Newberry, two storey frame building, South Turner street, \$2,000.

John Nelson, two storey frame building, Linden avenue, \$2,800.
 Mrs. R. Nash, two storey frame building, Pemberton road, \$5,000.

William Nicholson, two storey frame house, Esquimalt road, \$900.
 S. H. Odell, one and one-half storey frame building, Windsor street, \$2,000.

William Proctor, alterations to Windsor hotel, Government street, \$1,500.
 First Presbyterian church, repairs, etc., \$2,000.

Mrs. E. Palmer, three storey frame building, Michigan street, \$1,000 each, total, \$1,800.
 E. R. Pridham, new fronts to three frame houses on Hillside extension, \$1,800 each, \$2,100.

Mr. and Mrs. Pizott, one and one-half storey frame building, St. Charles street, \$2,000.
 Alex. Peden, jr., one storey frame building, Niagara street, \$2,000.

Pemberton, suna two storey brick building, Fort street, \$1,000.
 William Rockett, two storey dwelling, corner Cook and Johnson streets, \$2,500.

Rosten Bros., two storey brick building, corner of Government and Courtney streets, \$14,000.
 Mr. Rochon, small brick store, Wharf street, \$400.

W. Rogers, two storey brick building, Government street, \$5,000.
 Royal Jubilee hospital, one storey brick building, \$14,000.

W. A. Robertson, frame blacksmith's shop, Discovery street, \$300.
 Messrs. Moore & Whittington, two storey frame building, View street, \$1,500.

Methodist church, corner of Belmont avenue and Devonshire road, frame addition, \$500.
 Mr. Mallette, two storey frame building, Superior street, \$2,000.

Percy Richardson, one storey frame building, Toronto street, \$1,200.
 John Raymond, two storey brick building, two and one-half storey frame building, Belleville street, \$3,000.

Wm. M. Ross, one storey cottage, facing Esquimalt road, \$1,500.
 Two other houses, Dalton street, Victoria West, \$2,500.

Robt. Thit, two storey frame dwelling, corner Ontario and Oswego streets, \$1,500.
 First Congregational church, Blanchard street and Pandora avenue, \$9,500.

Mrs. Tripp, frame dwelling, Niagara street, \$1,200.
 Robt. Thit, two storey frame dwelling, corner Ontario and Oswego streets, \$1,500.

Hood's Pills

Do not gripe nor irritate the alimentary canal. They act gently yet promptly, cleanse effectually and

Give Comfort

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

P. T. Whittington, building in Spring Ridge, \$2,100.

H. E. Levy, three one and one-half storey frame building, View street, \$1,900 each, total, \$5,700.
 T. P. Le Clercq, two storey frame house, corner Fernwood and North Pandora streets, \$3,000.

The Fire Losses**Of The City****Statistics of the Department**
for the Year Just
Ended.**Last Year Was Just About An**
Average One For
Damages.

During 1903 the loss by fire in Victoria was slightly below the average for sixteen years back, amounting to \$1,410, whilst the number of alarms turned in beats the record, being 119; the next highest for one year being 104, in 1895, and the same number in 1901. The fire at the Army & Navy Clothing store, Government street, on Wednesday night, was the most destructive of the year. The department had added to their equipment since January, 1903, the following: 1,000 feet of Paragon cotton rubber lined hose, one Sengrave two-piece trussed extension ladder and one Broadview life-saving net; also new horses to replace those which from time to time become unfit for service. Following are the particulars of the department's business for the year:

LOSS BY MONTHS.	No. of Alarms.	Loss.
January	20	\$ 427.50
February	8	1,805
March	20	1,800
April	9	60
May	13	3,512
June	2	20
July	17	320
August	16	843
September	9	400
October	7	40
November	7	505
December	7	5,005
Total	119	\$14,410

LOSS BY YEARS.	No. of Alarms.	Loss.
1887	20	\$ 427.50
1888	64	16,000
1889	34	8,500
1890	51	10,705
1891	87	19,070
1892	104	32,187
1893	61	18,800
1894	56	57,500
1895	104	24,243
1896	70	15,940
1897	92	14,472
1898	90	52,500
1899	90	34,500
1900	90	11,100
1901	104	137,120
1902	97	5,700
1903	119	14,410

Victoria Free
Public Library

From the following figures it will be observed that the year just gone was one of great usefulness on the part of the Victoria Free Public Library. An interesting fact is that the ladies run the gentlemen pretty close as readers. Unfortunately considerations of space forbid the particularization of the classes of literature in demand, but it may be said that fiction, here as elsewhere, holds the premier position in popular esteem. The library may contain nearly 11,000 carefully selected works:

The following is report of the Public Library for 1903:	
Books lent	20,400
To ladies	9,800
To gentlemen	10,531
Highest number lent in one day	157
Average number	157
New members	270
Ladies	136
Gentlemen	143
Total number of books in library	10,767
Reports, etc.	225
Total number of members now on register	7,506
Ladies	3,172
Gentlemen	4,334

Victoria City
Government

The following is a complete list of the by-laws passed by the municipal council of the corporation of the city of Victoria during the year 1903:

Annual Loan By-law.
 Library Site By-law, 1903.
 Expenditure By-law, 1903.
 Terminal Railway Contract Varying By-law, 1903.

Steevedores' Tax By-law, 1903.
 Water Works Regulation By-law, 1903.
 Tax By-law, 1903.

Early Closing Watchmakers and Jewellers By-law, 1903.
 St. Andrews and Beacon streets Opening By-law, 1903.

Langley and Bastion Streets Paying Local Improvement By-law, Amendment By-law, 1903.
 Building By-law, Amendment By-law, 1903.

Extension of Douglas Street Expropriation By-law, 1903.
 The Canadian Pacific Railway Hotel By-law, 1903.

The Fire Prevention By-law, Amendment By-law, 1903.
 Yates Street Local Improvement By-law, 1903.

The Victoria Real Property Tax Sale By-law, 1903.
 The Water Works Regulation By-law, 1903.
 Sewer Specification By-law, 1903.

GRIPITH'S MENTHOL LINIMENT
 No liniment made equals this wonderful liniment as a household remedy. Used wherever there is an ache or pain. Internal or external they all have to go when this healing, penetrating liniment is rubbed in. It searches out the weak spot. Nothing so good for Croup and Sore Throat. Always ready when needed. Try it. All druggists, 25 cents.

Cyko

Photographic Paper! Prints at Night
 Permanent in Results! Simple in
 Manipulation! to be had at

Barber Bros., 95 Government Street.

If a man loves a girl that's his business.
 If she loves him that's her business.
 If they both love each other that's their business.

If they get married that's the preacher's business.
 If they buy their New Year Perfumes and Toilet Waters from us that's our business.

You can look all over town and you will not find a better selection of Perfumes and Toilet Waters than ours from which to choose your New Year Gifts.

J. L. WHITE, & CO.,
 People's Popular Prescription Pharmacy.
 Phone 642. Near Postoffice.

PRIZE DRAWING

FOR
 PIPES, POUCHES, TOBACCO
 BOWLS, ETC.

CAMPBELL & GULLIN

CHANCES, 25c EACH

Christmas, 1903. New Year, 1904.

THE SEASON'S
GREETINGS

May Health, Happiness and Prosperity be the lot of all our Customers and Friends.

Cooper & Linklater
 The New Tailors.
 47 Fort St., cor. Broad.
 Strictly First Class.

W. JONES,
Dominion Government Auctioneer

City Auction Mart, 53 Broad Street, will conduct your sales profitably. Best results obtained. Immediate returns. Liberal advances made. Residential sales our specialty.

Tel. 294. **W. JONES,**
 Dom. Govt. Auctioneer.

AUCTION

Under instructions from Major Black, I will sell at Centreville, Esquimalt Road, near St. George's Hotel.

Wednesday, 6th, 2 p.m.
Furniture and Effects

Uph. Arm Chairs; Rattan Arm Chairs; Bed Lounge; Centre Tables; Hall Stand; Bays; Mats; Axminster Carpet; Matting; Portiers; Blinds; Curtains; Oak Extension Dining Table; 6 Oak Dining Chairs; Oak Bedstead; Writing Desk; Glassware; China; Three Chests of Drawers, (one Chippendale); Bureau; Washstands; Enamelled Bedstead; Wire and Top Mattresses; Sewing Glass; Book Case; Fire Irons; Heaters; Meat Safe; Nigger; Stove Range (almost new); Enamelware; Baby Buggy; Lawn Mower; Garden Tools; 90 Feet Garden Hose and Reel; Garden Glass Frames, etc.

W. T. Hardaker, Auctioneer

About to Move.
 Wanted a store or office in the business centre, Yates, Government or Fort St., Government preferred. Can do with space in office of any other company.

Persons desiring to rent all or part of their premises
 Address
The Western Medicine Company
 19 Broad Street.

Marine Iron Works
 ANDREW GRAY, PROP.
 PATENT ATTORNEY. NEW MACHINES
 Designed and perfected. A specialty.
 WORKS, PEMPROKE STREET,
 Opposite Gas Works.

Telephone 681. Res. Tel. 100.
 Victoria, B. C.

Dutch Bulbs!

To clear out stock at
COST PRICE
Johnston's Seed Store

New Designs
 —OF—
MASON & RISCH
PIANOS

We have a new carload in of the superb instruments. The new styles are the most

Artistic

Hicks & Lovick Piano Co.
 88 Government St.

White Rock
 The World's Best Table Water!
 It's Equal Is Unknown!

Mixes perfectly with everything FROM MILK TO CHAMPAGNE.
 Try it. At all grocers and wine dealers.

Pither & Leiser
 IMPORTERS
 VICTORIA, B. C. VANCOUVER, B. C.

THE PATERSON SHOE CO'S STORES

Satin Slipper Sale
 We have filled our window with a big lot of Satin Slippers—finest American and Swiss goods—which sold regularly from \$3.00 to \$3.50.

Selling now at \$1.00 per Pair
 All colors and all sizes. For those who are going to attend the Hospital Ball this is a rare chance.

Call to-day and pick out your size
THE CITY SHOE HOUSE, 70 Government Street

HOLIDAY NOVELTIES
 in Ladies' Neckwear, Belts, Handkerchiefs, Wrist Bags, etc.
 See the windows at

MRS. M. A. VIGOR - - 88 YATES STREET

Just Received:
5000 Berliner
Gram-o-phone Records
 The Largest Stock in the Province.

Programme for an evening party:
 Overture,
 The Toreador Selection: H. M. Coldstream Band.
Soprano Solo
 5183. Good Bye (Tosti). Sang by Miss Percival Allen.
Funny Talks
Tenor Solo
 5118. Schuberts Serenade, by Mr. Ben Davies.
Soprano Solo
 5064. Dear Heart. Sang by Miss Percival Allen.
Bass Solo
 5333. We Met in Lovers' Lane. By W. T. Horley.
Orchestra Selection
 5171. Hearts and Flowers. Sousa's Band.
 Berliner Records fit any make of disc machine.
THOS. PLIMLEY, CENTRAL CYCLE DEPOT
 Metropolitan Block, Opp. Post Office, Sole Agent.

Alter

REVIEW OF MINING OPERATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1903.

BY H. MORTIMER LAMB

The past year has been, in many respects, a notable one in the history of the mining industry of the province. Opening not altogether under unfavorable conditions, and a period of greater productive activity and industrial growth and prosperity was generally anticipated. These hopes, however, soon appeared to be doomed to disappointment, for in February a strike was declared by the coal miners of the Crow's Nest collieries, resulting not only in the suspension of coal mining operations in East Kootenay, but by cutting off the fuel supply of the Rossland and Boundary districts, causing a temporary paralysis of the metalliferous industries in those districts. In Victoria, meanwhile, a movement had originated aiming at the organization on a most comprehensive scale, of interests directly or indirectly dependent upon the mining industry of the province for their support or well-being. In response to a widely-circulated "call," a convention, at which some three hundred delegates from almost every section of the country, and representing mining, smelting, agricultural and commercial constituencies, attended, was held in the capital the last week in February, a profitable week being devoted to discussion of and deliberation on the many important issues there brought up, and of suggestions made for the amelioration of conditions considered to be acting as a brake on the wheels of progress. Among other matters of great import, the convention dealt with the difficult question of the relation of capital and labor, the former strike leading interest and point to the debate. As a practical outcome, a committee was appointed to proceed to the scene of the dispute, authorized to endeavor to bring about a conciliation between the coal company and its employees and arrange as far as possible for a permanent settlement of existing differences. The appointment of this committee, met with the cordial approval of the provincial government then in power, who, recognizing the importance of the mission, provided from the public treasury for the expenses of the delegates. To the lasting honor of the newly formed Provincial Mining Association, none-the-less to its surprise, for Dominion government intervention had previously proved unavailing, the committee's mission was completely successful, strikes which had already caused much loss and suffering, and threatened for a time to be obstinately prolonged, was at an end, and further, an arrangement was made effectually providing against a like recurrence for a lengthy period of time, although recovery from the effects of this strike was not immediate in the copper-gold producing districts of the Kootenays, a return to prosperity shortly came about, which since has not been disturbed. But it would almost seem that a malignant fate pursued our foremost industry during the first half of the year, for no sooner was trouble

at length listened to the solicitation of the lead miners, and lent substantial aid to that languishing industry; heavy rains in the Cariboo gave the smaller mines an opportunity to make up for the disabilities under which they had suffered earlier in the season and assured to the larger undertakings a plentiful supply of water for the next year's working; the method of treating the low-grade siliceous ores of the Rossland camp by a process of oil concentration was successfully introduced and applied, while experiments also gave promise that the large deposits of ferrous ores in this district may also be turned to profitable account by another recently introduced special process; it has been proved beyond peradventure that the great low-grade bodies of ore in the Boundary are capable of being profitably mined, the Granby company having entered upon a dividend-paying career; high-grade mines near Greenwood having been opened, and are already yielding profits; in the Nelson district half a dozen mines have become productive as against one last year; in Ymir the same; at Camberne promising free-milling quartz mines have become regularly productive; lead mines in the Soan, long closed, have been reopened and equipped with machinery; and the year closes with the outlook brighter, conditions more stable, the industry established on a more permanent and business-like footing than since, perhaps, its inception.

Production in 1903 shows a further increase of approximately twenty-five per cent in copper, an increase in lead, silver and possibly, silver output, and a not very considerably falling-off in the placer gold yield. In respect to the value and tonnage of the aggregate mineral production of the province during the year a certain advance has been made on last year's returns.

With these introductory remarks, it is now proposed to review and briefly summarize the happenings of the year, for the sake of convenience and order, under the headings of the districts or mining divisions in which they occurred:

THE COAST.

Productive activity on the coast has been limited almost entirely to the metal mines of the Mount Sicker district, on Vancouver Island, those of Texada Island, and the coal mines on the east coast of Vancouver Island. In addition, however, shipments of ore have been made from Quatsino Sound, and also to a very limited extent from properties on the west coast of the island. Developments at Mount Sicker have been eminently satisfactory, the recent work having further proved the extent and value of the ore bodies, while the large profits earned by one mine has demonstrated how favorable are the opportunities in this locality for wise and well-directed

giving a depth on the veins of 350 feet, which is now being driven, and which has already passed through thirty feet of clear ore on the main lead, encountered the north vein at a distance of 150 feet, and beyond this again has entered mineralized ground, indicating the presence of other ore bodies. Recently the capacity of the aerial tramway at the mine was doubled to admit of shipments being made henceforward at the rate of from 5,000 to 6,000 tons a month. The Lady Smith smelter has been in more or less continuous operation during the year and has in this period treated some 50,000 tons of ore, from which was produced 4,700 tons of matte having a value of approximately \$800,000.00. Another exceedingly promising prospect at Mount Sicker, upon which development work proceeded this year, is the Richard Hill. The mine has been opened up to a depth of 500 feet by a main shaft from which cross-cuts have been driven at various levels. At the extreme depth of over excellent grade has been encountered, giving assay values as high as 10 per cent copper, 121 oz. silver, and 1.38 gold. It is needless to say, however, that these returns will not represent the average values of the run of the mine. To the east of the Richard Hill, a number of prospects are being developed by a development company or syndicate, recently formed in London. On Texada Island, the Van Anda, Cornhill, Marble Bay and the Puget Sound Company's mine have been worked during the year upon an extensive scale, while, in addition, development has been in progress at several of the smaller properties. The Van Anda smelter is not being at present utilized, the ores from these mines being now shipped to and treated by Vancouver Island smelters. After being badly "galled" under former ownership, the Copper Queen mine has again been placed in a satisfactory position, a considerable quantity of ore having been exposed after some months of careful and systematic development. The showing on the Cornhill is also most encouraging, large ore bodies having been in recent months opened up and a considerable depth attained on the lead. The Marble Bay, which has more or less steadily shipped this year, has again changed ownership, having passed into the hands of an American company. It has been a source of much disappointment that as yet no determined effort has been put forward to mine the enormous deposits of ore at Howe Sound, although preliminary have been practically arranged with that end in view. The advantageous situation of these mines, the opportunity afforded for mining, treating and marketing the ores economically would appear to be strong reasons against their long remaining inactive, and the early future should, therefore, witness a change in the policy hitherto pursued. Near Vancouver, at Lynn Creek, some promising copper and zinc prospects have

flooded two years ago in order to extinguish a big outbreak of fire, has been undertaken, eight electric and two large steam pumps being employed steadily in the removal of the water. But so extensive are the workings in this mine that it is estimated, another year's work and constant work will be required before the task is completed. The letter, which was published recently in the Colonist, I described at some length the nature of the anthracite discovery on Slope No. 7, hence it is hardly necessary to again go into the details. It may be added, however, that the work of locating this seam was commenced a little more than a year ago, the expectation being that the coal would be reached in July, but through unforeseen difficulties in boring, the seam was not uncovered until quite recently. Speaking generally, the advance of coast mining this year has been far from disappointing, and though doubtless the coal and coke output will show some falling-off, this is more than compensated for by the considerable increase in gold, copper production. Prospecting, it is true, has for the time being been practically abandoned on Vancouver Island, but the good showing made by the Mount Sicker mines will, undoubtedly, in due course create a larger enquiry for island mining properties, and consequently lead to further mineral exploration in this and other likely localities, such, for instance, as San Juan, Sidney Inlet, Anderson's lake, Albern canal and Quatsino Sound, at all of which are to be found mineralized areas of considerable extent.

ATLIN, CASSIAR AND OMINICA.

Reports are conflicting as to Atlin's 1903 gold yield. By some authorities it is valued at not more than \$400,000, or practically last year's level; by others it is computed that during the season no less than \$430,000 in gold passed through the hands of the banks and express companies, while to this may be fairly added a further sum of not less than \$75,000 representing the value of the gold recovered by the individual miners and others, and of which no official cognizance was taken. But whether production be no more or greater than that of last year, the matter is of no particular moment, as only very partially indicating the vastly improved condition of gold mining in this district. Atlin, as most people are aware, is no longer a Tom Tiddler's ground for the individual miner working with pan and shovel. If it ever were, it offers, however, exceptional opportunities for enterprise conducted on a big scale, and as a field, particularly, for gold-recovery by dredging methods. The possibilities are, according to very dependable authority, almost unlimited. The really important work of the past season has been associated with the development and enlargement of the mines, and is quite inconsiderable if production alone is taken as the indication of progress. Thus this year was com-

FRASER RIVER.

Gold dredging has been carried on at one or two Fraser river leases with moderate success. There is, meanwhile, being built at Libbert a steel dredger, after the New Zealand bucket type, which, when completed, will be the largest of its class in Canada, the hull being 100 feet long and 34-foot beam. Early draft was to have been ready for operation by November, but a delay in the manufacture of the machinery was occasioned in the East by a labor strike. Gold dredging on the Fraser and elsewhere in the province is being conducted with better success as conditions are now better understood and modern methods applied to meet them.

KAMLOOPS.

At Kamloops the result of the year's work has served to confirm the previous high opinion entertained of the promise and value of the Iron Mask mine on Coal Hill. The syndicate owning this property entered into an arrangement last summer with a London company to provide additional capital required for further development, and the establishment of suitable reduction works and other plant to place the mine in a position to commence and maintain profitable production. The agreement was conditional on a favorable report being made by an engineer engaged by the latter company. The mine having passed the necessary tests, contracts have already been awarded for its thorough equipment, and the property which has now been developed to a depth of 600 feet, should, in the near future, enter a long and successful productive career. The only other metalliferous mine of importance upon which operations were carried in 1903 is the Copper King, which commenced the shipment of ore to the Crofton smelter in November. On Thompson Creek, a tributary of the Thompson River, a dredge was continuously operated throughout the season, working with two twelve-hour shifts. Fair returns, it is said, having been realized from the undertaking. Recently a local syndicate has been organized to open up the coal measures adjacent to the town.

CARIBOO.

In point of production Cariboo no longer occupies the premier position among the auriferous gold areas of the province, this position having been won by Atlin, in 1902, and again sustained by the latter this year. But Mr. Hobson will tell you that this humiliating state of affairs cannot possibly continue; that given anything like a fair show Cariboo will not only easily regain her lost place, but that the property he manages is alone capable, under normal conditions, of making an annual output of gold very nearly equal to the aggregate yield attributed to the Atlin district this year. To this as it may, there can be no doubt at all that, so

El Dorado, on the same creek, did little beyond paying expenses this year. Efforts are still being made on Slough Creek and Willow River to reach deep or pre-glacial gravel, but the difficulties from rapid inflow of water as depth is attained are very great, and although at Slough Creek the prospects are decidedly encouraging, in neither instance has success as yet been grasped. On Mosquito Creek, a tributary of the Willow, a cleanup of between ten and twelve thousand dollars was realized this summer after but three weeks' panning, and from Lafontaine and the Point properties on Lightning Creek good returns are reported. In the Quesnel division, work on the Consolidated was confined to washing in Pit No. 1, only a few hundred ounces of gold being secured. No. 2, requiring 2,500 miners' inches of water being used. In consequence of the shortage of water the run only lasted fifty-three days, resulting in a cleanup of less than \$50,000, by far the smallest since mining was commenced by this company in 1898. To provide against a shortage of water in the future, a further large outlay is required to extend the present system, and it is now announced that the company will provide necessary funds for this purpose. Meanwhile the timely heavy rains in September and October, although arriving too late to permit of advantage being taken of them this season, assure an adequate water supply for next year's working. In the Horsefly district little was done in 1903, beyond work at the Horsely Company's mine, where twenty men were employed. On Keithley Creek heavy drifting has been in progress; at Veith's mine a fair amount of gold having been recovered, while on Snowshoe and Goose Creeks hydraulic has been carried on.

VERNON.

During the year some attention has been re-directed to the development of mineral claims in the Vernon district, which at one time appeared to promise well, and two or three properties on Marshall Mountain, and another opposite Okanagan Landing, on which work has recently been carried on, are developing most satisfactorily. The ore is generally free-milling and carries good values according to assay returns. On the McNeil group a small experimental stamp mill was set up in November, but as yet no cleanup has been made.

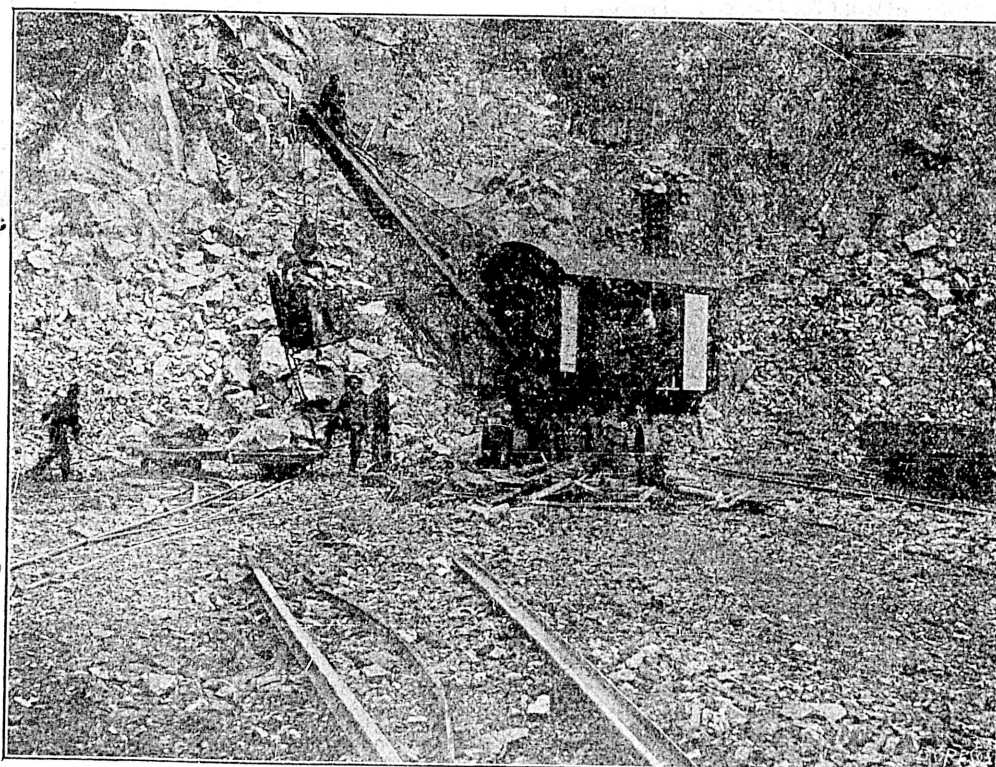
REVELSTOKE MINING DIVISION.

Prospecting and development activity in this section has been conducted this year on a more important scale than heretofore. The Big Bend is one of the most important of the still unproductive mineral areas, the great obstacle in the way of progress being the inadequacy of present means of transport. Arrangements are now, however, being made to increase the efficiency of the present river service, by the

cept at Ground Hog Basin, Dowie Creek, Carnes Creek and Standard Basin. In the latter case the ore-body, which carries about seven per cent copper, high silver and some gold values, has been proved to the depth of eighty feet.

THE LARDEAU.

In no section of the province has, relatively speaking, progress during the year been more pronounced than in the Lardeau, which is rapidly assuming a position of very considerable prominence and importance as a gold and silver producing area. It has, in 1903, been the locality in which prospecting has been most active and best productive of results. Capital, too, has regarded this district with greater favor than any other, and investment, both in the acquisition of mining property and in the equipment of developed claims, represents a very large sum. Among the developments of the year may be mentioned the successful exploitation of the Lucky Boy group and Ethel, at Trout Lake; of the Lade, Elmer, Kettle L., and Silver Cup, at Fernside; of the Budshot on the Forks of Lardo Creek; and of the Beatrice, Eva and Oyster-Criterion, at Fish River. Other important occurrences have been the large machinery installations at the Silver Cup, including the erection of a 20-stamp combination mill of special design, the big consolidation of properties on the Duncan slope, or rather on the main Duncan River and its West Fork. The installation and operation of two ten-stamp mills at Camberne, and last, but by no means least, the remarkably rich discoveries at Poplar Creek. Effort during the year has not been directed towards immediate increase of output so much as to thorough development and the equipment of property with a view to increased efficiency and greater economy of working, thus insuring in the future the maintenance of a regular production. Hence while shipments this year compare quite favorably with previous achievements in this regard they fail to indicate the considerable advance that has been made and demonstrate in any way the improved position in mining in the district. The general richness of the ores may be gathered from the following particulars: From the Lade group five tons of ore were shipped to the smelter giving a return of \$1,100 in free gold; the Trine ore carried \$12 to \$18 in gold, about 250 oz. silver and 35 per cent lead to the ton, or to the value of about \$14,000 having been already taken out; from February, 1900 to June, 1903, the Great Western mines had shipped 2,208 tons of ore, from which the net returns were \$121,761, the average values per ton being: 13oz. gold, 149.6 silver and 26.7 per cent lead; the Silver Cup shipped from March to June, 1903, 1,027,871 tons, which returned \$87,045, the average values being .062 gold, 172.76 oz. silver, and 23.9 per cent lead; the



STEAM SHOVEL AT WORK IN KNOB HILL MINE PHOENIX—Mouth of "tunnel" hidden by loose rock.



STEAM SHOVEL AT WORK IN KNOB HILL MINE, PHOENIX—Loose Rock Cleared away from mouth of tunnel.

or a difficulty removed in one direction that it broke out in another, and no portion of the province escaped this general run of ill-luck. On Vancouver Island, the coal miners first struck at Nanaimo, then at Ladysmith, and immediately afterwards at Camberland. At Nanaimo differences were speedily adjusted, but at Ladysmith and Camberland the trouble was longer drawn out, the miners ceasing work in May and not returning until August. During this period coal mining operations were either entirely suspended, or in the case of the Camberland mines, very considerably curtailed. This was all the more to be regretted as the removal of the United States duty on coal afforded the island collieries exceptional opportunities and advantages in the San Francisco market, of which, thus unfortunately, the benefit was for a long time lost. A strike of miners in the Atlin district also in the spring, but happily of brief duration, coupled with a water shortage, from which all the placer mining regions suffered, restricted to some extent operations there. In Cariboo unfavorable weather conditions, admitting but an inadequate accumulation of water in the natural and artificial reservoirs prevailed, and a big avalanche in consequence nearly cut off this year an altogether unsatisfactory and inefficient record. In the Silver-Bell districts, the quite unprecedented low prices of these metals, early in the year on the top of conditions of transportation and marketing, which, since the closing of the American market to our product, would, at the best of times, be arduous in the extreme, resulted in the dwindling down of production to the point of insignificance. In fine, it is impossible to conceive of a state of affairs more decidedly depressing and universally bad than that which describes the situation of the industry for the first six months of the year. So direly, almost simultaneously, the clouds, lowering the industrial horizon, cleared, the very suddenness of the change from the intense gloom that had preceded it, adding increased brilliancy to the improved prospect. As hitherto, no week passed, but it chronicle had news, more intelligence was received whose purpose was not gratifying or encouraging. The tonnage output from the ever-gold districts failed to increase and assume large proportions, mines which formerly had been long suspended came to be again worked, as metallurgical improvements and processes enabled smelting rates and the price of concentrates to be lowered; rich and most promising new discoveries of gold quartz were discovered in Poplar Creek; the Dominion government had

fort. During the year the Lenora mine has been operated in the interests of the creditors, the position of the mine having been considerably improved, while a large quantity of ore, of payable grade has been shipped to the Crofton smelter. The extent of development at the Tree may be gathered from the fact that underground at the mine there are now about two miles of workings, the continuity of the vein at depth having been finally and com-

pleted the equipment commenced in 1900 of the mines of the McKee, Birch and Boulder, Sunrise and Deeks hydraulic companies, and all these undertakings should, providing the water supply is maintained, provide a return to the owners from next year onward. Next season will also see the inauguration of dredging endeavor, one company having installed an electric plant capable of creating five large dredges, one of which has already been built. The auriferous area with which dredging may be conducted profitably is very extensive, values being most evenly distributed, while gravel can be made to pay there, yielding a value of anything over twenty cents per cubic yard. Besides the hydraulic undertakings, creek mining is still carried on at Spruce Creek, though operations both here and on Boulder Creek have been very much curtailed. Level and drift mining, the old channel having this season been struck on both creeks, yielding very fair pay. Quartz prospects in Atlin also promise well, development this year on the Yellow Creek, where a re-stamp mill was installed, on the Beaver and on the Imperial group have given cheering results. On Taku arm also a very promising silver and copper prospect has been located and an excellent showing of gold-copper ore has been exposed on the Lavandiere group to the south of Atlin lake. Altogether, as has been stated, the outlook in Atlin is excellent. It is no longer a "boom" camp of a few years ago, but has become a valuable permanent addition to British Columbia's rapidly extending productive mineral areas.

In Cassiar, the Thibault Creek Company's hydraulic venture alone at present represents serious mining operations, but the success which is beginning to crown its efforts should have the effect ere long of inducing others to engage in mining in this, the while rich gold region. During 1903, the Thibault Creek Company, although suffering from a shortage of water, which seriously limited the working season, recovered five times the amount of gold than in 1902, thus making a very satisfactory profit on the year's working. In addition to the gold contained in the gravels of this creek, osmiridium is known to occur, and it is hoped that next year it will be possible to introduce special appliances for the saving of this valuable metal. Reports from Omineca this year are disappointing, in the case of one of the most important undertakings, the falling of supplies preventing any further full advance, being taken of the working season. The indication from the district this season will be, in consequence, relatively insignificant.

far as the big Cariboo hydraulic undertakings are concerned, the past two seasons have been particularly unlucky, that of 1903 being the worst on record. To begin with, the snowfall was really light, but 110 inches, and then came sudden thaws, followed by frosty nights. So that instead of the snow going off with a rush and filling the reservoirs it came away slowly and much water was lost by evaporation. If, therefore, the value of the gold produced this year exceeds \$25,000, at the beginning of September the Gold Commissioner estimated the output at \$300,000, the showing in the circumstances will be by no means creditable. On the other hand, the value of the gold produced in the neighborhood of Barkerville were conducted during the season on Grouse and China creeks, tributaries of Antler on Camdennan, Williams and Slough creeks, on Willow River, and Lightning Creek. The Waverley Hy-

building a tramway at Death and Priest Rapids on the Columbia, navigating a steamer from there as far as Canoe River, and thus establish communication for the entire distance thence to Revelstoke. Should this plan be carried out it will enable shipment to be made from several properties, as well as affording the owners of the Mica claims at Tete Jaune Cache the opportunity of marketing their product, the commercial value of which has already been ascertained. The mica properties in the Big Bend, on which development work has been done this year, also promise well, the quality being excellent. Under existing conditions, the outlook in this district is more favorable to alluvial mining than to quartz, and in consequence effort is largely concentrated in the former direction. At French Creek a winter camp has been established, the old channel having been

Beatrice ore, at Camberne, contains 88 in gold, 150 to 280 oz. silver and 22 per cent lead; on the Oyster-Criterion one vein carries average gold values of \$10, in addition to silver contents, the pay chute assays up to \$30 in gold, and another vein carries average values of \$20; on the Eva the average values vary from \$0 to \$30. The last of the mentioned properties being free-milling, the values are quoted, of course, leave a very large margin for profitable treatment. Poplar Creek, though known to be mineral-bearing so long ago as 1838, attracted but little notice until the summer of 1903, when the discovery of free-milling quartz of extraordinary value was made public towards the end of June. A rush to locate claims followed, and though, naturally as yet the result of the scant amount of development work attempted has failed to conclusively demonstrate the permanence of the ore, it is length been located, and the occurrences, the indications are so promising as to afford every excuse for allowing a considerably value to the importance of the discoveries. The principal claims are the Spruce, Gold Park group, Gold-Bell and Goldsmith and Lucky Jack group, the two latter properties having been acquired by Mr. W. Pool on behalf of the Great Northern Mines, Limited, under whose auspices they are being developed and adequately equipped with machinery. One small shipment of ore was made to the Trail smelter by the owners of the Gold Park, while other claim owners are preparing to market their ores, but the time of writing no returns have been received.

In this district but few properties were operated in 1903. On the Highland, however, development has been energetically carried on under lease, with a working force of about 50 men. The mine has been this year the largest lead-producing property in the province, shipments having been fairly regularly maintained at the rate of 500 tons a month.

AINSWORTH.

In this district but few properties were operated in 1903. On the Highland, however, development has been energetically carried on under lease, with a working force of about 50 men. The mine has been this year the largest lead-producing property in the province, shipments having been fairly regularly maintained at the rate of 500 tons a month.

THE SLOAN.

Output from the Sloan is represented by about 14,000 tons of galena and 2,000 tons of zinc ores—a wretched showing surely when compared with previous accomplishments and under remarkably normal conditions. The fact, in which four of the principal mines were involved, the low price of metals, the high costs of marketing the product with the state of affairs now existing, have all contributed to the paucity of this result. Although many



BORING MACHINE, LAFONTAINE, Lightning Creek.

cent in advance of any previous achievement in this respect. The Crow's Nest Pass mine, which has been the only one to have enjoyed a monopoly, if, it reports are to be relied upon, to shortly to experience competition in the coal trade, a new company having recently been organized in Montreal with a capital of \$1,000,000 and a half million dollars to develop and operate extensive coal measures in the Fording river area.

A word concerning the future may be said in conclusion of this all too brief survey, not necessarily in the nature of an outsider's prophecy, but in regard to the mining stock market as infallibly indicating the position of industry, and to watch quotations as they would take barometric readings. Once the mining industry in any country has attained a certain stage of development, comparison by this measure may not be entirely unreliable. But in a comparatively new country like British Columbia it is an utterly independent method of determining the position of the various industries, speculation in at its height, and share values are consequently inflated to an absurd degree; all sorts of foolish mistakes are committed, advantages and the credulity of the public are completely deceived, and the working capital, with working capital, but without mines of possible prospective value; wild-catting is rampant, and the frauds being generally better adroit than the more legitimate undertakings, investment is greater the former than in the latter case. Naturally, the bigger the "boom," the more disastrous the subsequent reaction. It is six years or so since there was a speculative mining boom. It was at its height in 1896 when \$800,000,000 would seem that there has been a similar time since for a recovery to be made.

In a country, such as South Africa, for example, where the ores are easily worked, the conditions of mining are conditions uniform and unvarying, and accordingly this would be true. But in British Columbia we have had difficult complex problems to grapple with and solve. Ostrine metallurgical questions, transportation and marketing of the product, and new methods of mining and overcome. Taking this into consideration the progress made by the country in the last two or three years has been truly remarkable, although not sufficiently appreciated. In the last six months the coal trade has been more marked than ever, yet has it been in any way reflected by an improvement in the speculative markets? The time is, however, rapidly approaching when the British Columbia as one of the important coal producing countries of the world will be conceded. Like the tortoise it will win the race by persistence and application, for none can deny the enormous extent of the mineralized area. If, as has been admitted, that the most profitable coal fields of the province contains the richest silver-lead mines in the world, copper-cobalt deposits no less remarkable or extensive than those which have been worked for hundreds of years in the old World, and that the coal fields of British Columbia are equal in quality to those of Wales or Pennsylvania, and auriferous alluvial deposits ten times the extent and richness than the Californian areas, then where is there any cause for doubt or fear the future?

0

REVELATION.

By ZONA GALE.

My mother was that beauty was to me
When I was young. Then I would stave
 less—
Where, wan, some shadow lay along the
 green
Like ashes of the light, and almost see
Strange incense from strange altars rise—
 less—
Go up to God like souls. And I would
 lean,
An acolyte of dreams, till the unseen
Had all but set my brooding spirit free.

Thus richly were my days distilled to tears
Dissolving pearls of pain. One dusk I went
Adreann through dew to offer sacrifice,
But lo, my altar cups were filled with tears.
One waited near. Thrilled with the truth
 I bent
And read all beauty in her quiet eyes.

—o—

SINGINGS.

Five—What is the most popular jewel
 in the crown of song?

He, (after a pause)--Give it up—to

deep for me.
She—Why, the Alverstone, of course!
RATS!

When Myron T. Herrick becomes governor of Ohio he will cease to be a trustee of Ohio State University. He was appointed trustee by Governor Nash. The story is current that he, in turn, will appoint Governor Nash to succeed him as trustee. It is also said that Harvey Goulder, the Cleveland attorney who was defeated when he ran for mayor of Cleveland, will be named for this trusteeship.

.....

and a half in Esquimalt harbor, where she was peremptorily ordered away by the Admiralty so report, for which cannot vouch, said.

There was very little livestock raised in 1868 and 1869 and the animal and vegetable supply for the Navy of the Esquimalt station was obtained from Washington Territory. The Columbian, then and now was published at New Westminster. It was edited by that clever man, Hon. John Ross, who was then a liberal politician and reflected severely upon Admiral Hastings for drawing his supplies from American sources instead of from the Mainland of British Columbia. The Admiral, who was unduly sensitive upon

awarded during the time of Admiral

Lincolne, suggested to Sidney Dickens that he should write a series of articles on the life and career of the Coleridge, which articles I agreed to print in the Colomist. Everyone anticipated a brilliant onslaught from the son of the greatest English writer. He brought the copy of the first article to my residence in the morning, and read it aloud. It was heavy, dull and labored. No good points were made, and the Colomist, in reply, ripped the argument to pieces and scattered the fragments all over the controversial field. After this second letter Dickens retired from the contest.

In appearance Sidney Dickens was rather insignificant. He was short and spare; but what he lacked in height and bulk he made up in dignity and refinement. He was no ordinary man, but he was very one of riding out with the ladies. On one occasion he conveyed three of the fair sex to the neighborhood of Millstream. There were few settlers and no roads and the party took no food, and they and some strange mishap lost the trail. They flourished about in the woods until darkness set in when they abandoned their horses and tried to regain the way by their senses alone. After a few friends and no clock to search party was organized, lanterns were procured and the searchers beat the brush until the grey of the morning when they came upon Dickens and two of his fair company, who were sitting on the ground, fallen tired and chilled to the bone. The other lady in her slight had wandered farther away and was not found until daylight. She was in an awful plight, with clothes partly torn off from her back, with her hair and face all overgrown out. With care and attention her season recovered and was none the worse for the adventure. All admitted that Dickens showed great gallantry; but in spite of his bravery he was not regarded as a hero, but pitied for his life in the forest. He left the strong impression in 1871. Three years later he died at Aden while on his way home from India, invalided—died with the flowers of youth and opportunity blossoming about him in the May of his existence.

PROVINCIAL INDUSTRIES OF THE PROVINCE

Review of Operations for the Year 1903

AGRICULTURE.

Perhaps the most prosperous and most progressive of all the industries of the province has been that of agriculture, particularly in fruit-growing and dairying. As an instance of how the former is growing, it may be stated that about 250,000 fruit trees were sold during 1903, about 75,000 of which were local nursery stock. Over 300 acres of new orchards were planted out in the vicinity of Vernon alone. The acreage in fruit has increased from 20 to 25 per cent. In small fruits the crop was a good one generally, with an increase of perhaps one-third in output. Sixty per cent of the crop went to the Northwest, where on an average, about \$1.75 net per crate of 75 pounds was realized. In the lower Fraser considerable loss was experienced owing to the excessive moisture at the time of ripening. In cherries, plums, pears and apples, good prices were realized, and with the exception of the Lower Mainland, a large crop harvested. On the Lower Mainland, however, plums and cherries, which both yielded a good crop, were largely affected by brown rot, on account of which a great quantity was destroyed. Plums netted 40 to 50 cents per crate of 50 pounds, cherries from 10 to 12 cents per pound, pears from \$1.00 to \$1.25 per box of 45 pounds. Apples were everywhere a good crop, except on the Lower Mainland, where they were very small. The average on account of cold, wet weather during the blossoming season. The experience of the past two or three years has demonstrated that the local and Northwest markets are sufficient to absorb all the fruit likely to be grown in British Columbia for some time to come, if not for ever. Peaches have been successfully grown in Lytton, Spence's evidence to the Okanagan lake, and in the Similkameen. Mr. Thomas Easby, of Lytton,

last year raised a large number of excellent grapes, of which he marketed about four tons; so that the fruit growing capacity of the interior is likely to be very materially extended in the near future.

Methods of picking, packing and shipping fruit are steadily improving, although there is still much room for improvement, and the same may be said of the planting and cultivation. The demand for nursery stock is greatly in excess of the home supply.

The poultry industry is increasing, especially on the island, and on the Lower Mainland, principally in the line of the production of eggs, which, however, only supply as yet about 15 per cent of the local market demands.

The dairy industry has made rapid progress during the year. Three new creameries have been established, making 15 in all in the province. A though full statistics are not available yet, the output will probably be in excess of that of last year, from 25 to 30 per cent. In Chilliwack and the Delta district, in particular, the increase has been most marked.

Hog production has increased largely, owing to the increase in dairying, pork being one of the principal by-products, which prices have remained high. A pork packing establishment is contemplated in Cowichan district.

The live stock industry has been expanding rapidly, and greatly improving owing to the large importation of thoroughbred stock.

Hay was a good crop, but saved with difficulty on account of the wet season. Grain was also a good crop, but badly damaged and discarded in harvesting.

Altogether the year was a most prosperous one and the outlook for the future is even better.

Following are the returns of imports at the port of Victoria for 1903, arranged by months, and including imports free and dutiable, duty collected, Chinese head tax and other revenue. There has been considerable difficulty in securing the returns completed to the 31st of December, and the Colonist has to acknowledge, with thanks, the efforts of the officials who obligingly did their best to compile them.

	Imports	Duty	Chin's	Other
January	\$173,433	\$48,707.18	\$177.58	\$185.90
February	192,064	55,412.62	316.60	451.50
March	234,032	60,338.49	17,621	95.50
April	263,620	73,033.45	402.35	145.78
May	214,987	51,978.30	28.30	108.40
June	245,715	70,803.84	67.32	47.25
July	190,018	63,181.57	629.44	615.25
August	223,550	71,723.38	310.63	98.40
September	220,340	63,534.53	235.39	68.65
October	221,003	63,056.48	47,336	32.45
November	175,597	54,321.43	670.98	98.75
December	207,000	175,470	57,003.10	123,705
	548,943	25,330.30	708,403.07	518,079
				1,900.53

	Prod. of Not Prod. Canada of Can.	Prod. of Not Prod. Canada of Can.
January	\$30,169	\$1,632
February	14,037	6,873
March	46,797	8,378
April	24,671	8,333
May	14,729	14,729
June	20,451	12,350
July	10,561	4,702
August	29,864	6,427
September	30,169	\$1,632
October	14,037	6,873
November	46,797	8,378
December	24,671	8,333
	246,541	12,350
	10,561	4,702
	29,864	6,427
	30,169	\$1,632
	14,037	6,873
	46,797	8,378
	24,671	8,333
	14,729	14,729
	20,451	12,350
	10,561	4,702
	29,864	6,427
	30,169	\$1,632
	14,037	6,873
	46,797	8,378
	24,671	8,333
	14,729	14,729
	20,451	12,350
	10,561	4,702
	29,864	6,427
	30,169	\$1,632
	14,037	6,873
	46,797	8,378
	24,671	8,333
	14,729	14,729
	20,451	12,350
	10,561	4,702
	29,864	6,427
	30,169	\$1,632
	14,037	6,873
	46,797	8,378
	24,671	8,333
	14,729	14,729
	20,451	12,350
	10,561	4,702
	29,864	6,427
	30,169	\$1,632
	14,037	6,873
	46,797	8,378
	24,671	8,333
	14,729	14,729
	20,451	12,350
	10,561	4,702
	29,864	6,427
	30,169	\$1,632
	14,037	6,873
	46,797	8,378
	24,671	8,333
	14,729	14,729
	20,451	12,350
	10,561	4,702
	29,864	6,427
	30,169	\$1,632
	14,037	6,873
	46,797	8,378
	24,671	8,333
	14,729	14,729
	20,451	12,350
	10,561	4,702
	29,864	6,427
	30,169	\$1,632
	14,037	6,873
	46,797	8,378
	24,671	8,333
	14,729	14,729
	20,451	12,350
	10,561	4,702
	29,864	6,427
	30,169	\$1,632
	14,037	6,873
	46,797	8,378
	24,671	8,333
	14,729	14,729
	20,451	12,350
	10,561	4,702
	29,864	6,427
	30,169	\$1,632
	14,037	6,873
	46,797	8,378
	24,671	8,333
	14,729	14,729
	20,451	12,350
	10,561	4,702
	29,864	6,427
	30,169	\$1,632
	14,037	6,873
	46,797	8,378
	24,671	8,333
	14,729	14,729
	20,451	12,350
	10,561	4,702
	29,864	6,427
	30,169	\$1,632
	14,037	6,873
	46,797	8,378
	24,671	8,333
	14,729	14,729
	20,451	12,350
	10,561	4,702
	29,864	6,427
	30,169	\$1,632
	14,037	6,873
	46,797	8,378
	24,671	8,333
	14,729	14,729
	20,451	12,350
	10,561	4,702
	29,864	6,427
	30,169	\$1,632
	14,037	6,873
	46,797	8,378
	24,671	8,333
	14,729	14,729
	20,451	12,350
	10,561	4,702
	29,864	6,427
	30,169	\$1,632
	14,037	6,873
	46,797	8,378
	24,671	8,333
	14,729	14,729
	20,451	12,350
	10,561	4,702
	29,864	6,427
	30,169	\$1,632
	14,037	6,873
	46,797	8,378
	24,671	8,333
	14,729	14,729
	20,451	12,350
	10,561	4,702
	29,864	6,427
	30,169	\$1,632
	14,037	6,873
	46,797	8,378
	24,671	8,333
	14,729	14,729
	20,451	12,350
	10,561	4,702
	29,864	6,427
	30,169	\$1,632
	14,037	6,873
	46,797	8,378
	24,671	8,333
	14,729	14,729
	20,451	12,350
	10,561	4,702
	29,864	6,427
	30,169	\$1,632
	14,037	6,873
	46,797	8,378
	24,671	8,333
	14,729	14,729
	20,451	12,350
	10,561	4,702
	29,864	6,427
	30,169	\$1,632
	14,037	6,873
	46,797	8,378
	24,671	8,333
	14,729	14,729
	20,451	12,350
	10,561	4,702
	29,864	6,427
	30,169	\$1,632
	14,037	6,873
	46,797	8,378
	24,671	8,333
	14,729	14,729
	20,451	12,350
	10,561	4,702
	29,864	6,427
	30,169	\$1,632
	14,037	6,873
	46,797	8,378
	24,671	8,333
	14,729	14,729
	20,451	12,350
	10,561	4,702
	29,864	6,427
	30,169	\$1,632
	14,037	6,873
	46,797	8,378
	24,671	8,333
	14,729	14,729
	20,451	12,350
	10,561	4,702
	29,864	6,427
	30,169	\$1,632
	14,037	6,873
	46,797	8,378
	24,671	8,333
	14,729	14,729
	20,451	12,350
	10,561	4,702
	29,864	6,427
	30,169	\$1,632
	14,037	6,873
	46,797	8,378
	24,671	8,333
	14,729	14,729
	20,451	12,350
	10,561	4,702
	29,864	6,427
	30,169	\$1,632
	14,037	6,873
	46,797	8,378
	24,671	8,333
	14,729	14,729
	20,451	12,350
	10,561	4,702
	29,864	6,427
	30,169	\$1,632
	14,037	6,873
	46,797	8,378
	24,671	8,333
	14,729	14,729
	20,451	12,350
	10,561	4,702
	29,864	6,427
	30,169	\$1,632
	14,037	6,873
	46,797	8,378
	24,671	8,333
	14,729	14,729
	20,451	12,350
	10,561	4,702
	29,864	6,427
	30,169	\$1,632
	14,037	6,873
	46,797	8,378
	24,671	8,333
	14,729	14,729
	20,451	12,350
	10,561	4,702
	29,864	6,427
	30,169	\$1,632
	14,037	6,873
	46,797	8,378
	24,671	8,333
	14,729	14,729
	20,451	12,350
	10,561	4,702
	29,864	6,427
	30,169	\$1,632
	14,037	6,873
	46,797	8,378
	24,671	8,333
	14,729	14,729
	20,451	12,350
	10,561	4,702
	29,864	6,427
	30,169	\$1,632
	14,037	6,873
	46,797	8,378
	24,671	8,333
	14,729	14,729
	20,451	12,350
	10,561	4,702
	29,864	6,427
	30,169	\$1,632
	14,037	6,873
	46,797	8,378
	24,671	8,333
	14,729	14,729
	20,451	12,350
	10,561	4,702
	29,864	6,427
	30,169	\$1,632
	14,037	6,873
	46,797	8,378
	24,671	8,333
	14,729	14,729
	20,451	12,350
	10,561	4,702
	29,864	6,427
	30,169	\$1,632
	14,037	6,873
	46,797	8,378
	24,671	8,333
	14,729	14,729
	20,451	12,350
	10,561	4,702
	29,864	6,427
	30,169	\$1,632
	14,037	6,873
	46,797	8,378
	24,671	8,333
	14,729	14,729
	20,451	12,350
	10,561	4,702
	29,864	6,427
	30,169	\$1,632
	14,037	6,873
	46,797	8,378
	24,671	8,333
	14,729	14,729
	20,451	12,350
	10,561	4,702
	29,864	6,427
	30,169	\$1,632
	14,037	6,873
	46,797	8,378
	24,671	8,333
	14,729	14,729
	20,451	12,350
	10,561	4,702
	29,864	6,427
	30,169	\$1,632
	14,037	6,873
	46,797	8,378
	24,671	8,333
	14,729	14,729
	20,451	12,350
	10,561	

THE INFLUENCE OF MONARCHS ON SUBJECTS.

Illustrated by The King, The Kaiser and President Roosevelt.

By W. T. Stead. All Rights Reserved.

The influence of Sovereigns upon their subjects is of necessity considerable. The King or President is a living example set forth before the eyes of all men as to how the foremost man in their State thinks life should be lived. Whether he is a figurehead, or whether he is the autocrat, he stands equally pre-eminent; conspicuous, visible by the entire nation as no other mortal is visible, and if there is anything in the force of constantly repeated suggestion, then it is impossible for any subject to fail to influence consciously or unconsciously the initiative human herd. But this influence may easily be exaggerated. The omnipresent crucifix in courts of law in Catholic countries fails to suggest in suggesting the ideas of pity and compassion to the judges who administer justice in its shadow. Sometimes the example of the Sovereign provokes the subjects not to imitate, but to do the opposite. In our own history we have two signal illustrations of the different ways in which sovereigns and subjects sometimes influence each other. Charles the First set before his subjects the example of a High Church despotic tendencies. Instead of imitating him they rose in rebellion against him, and cut off his head. But when the second Charles came to the throne, and set an example of immorality, he was followed by his subjects who walked in his footsteps. In like manner the unfortunate Louis who like his head on the guillotine failed to suggest, to a nation pregnant with the great Revolution, the respectable qualities of their Sovereign. Hence it is impossible to generalize with any confidence as to the effect which the virtues or vices, the qualities and defects of any ruler have upon those over whom he reigns or rules. Probably they act and react upon each other, but both alike owe their distinctive characteristics to causes which long precede the accession of the sovereign. He may be the King of the Poppies in the field of poppies, but it would be absurd to attribute to his example the color of the poppies of the other poppies which grow side by side with him in the same field. No doubt it sometimes happens, as was the case with Peter the Great of Russia, a ruler is born who is as much in advance of his generation and ideas as he is superior to the average man in genius and resolution. But such men are rare.

A TRIO OF RULERS—THE KING.
Let us then glance in turn at the three most conspicuous rulers of our time: the King, the Kaiser, and the President.—how far are they influencing the peoples of Britain, Germany, and the United States? Take our King first. Is his influence potent for good or for evil? There is no doubt about the fact that his influence tells. In society, for instance, the King more or less sets the tone. He can discourage, he can encourage. But even in society, although he has spared neither example nor interest, he has not made the rich Jew popular. It may be said that but for his influence the anti-Semitic tendency of our time would have broken out with violence nearer home than Paris and Vienna. If true, that must be put down to the good. On the other hand his influence has told in society again in favor of a religion of the standard set by his mother. He is what is called a free lover. He enjoys cards, and the turf, and enjoys himself in the society of pretty, witty, and good-looking women. He has always favored this kind of life. So far as his people extends it tells against Puritanism. But it would be wrong to credit or debit him with the self-indulgent temper or looser morals of a generation that invents the word "free love" and sets up its own standards. The influence of our King is more potent to spread the plague of betting among the people than all the visits of the King to Newmarket. In political matters the King is not supposed to interfere. But there is no question that he and his mother have formed him steadily and successfully strove to promote the growth of a more friendly feeling between Great Britain and the American Republic. The King has been less successful in this matter. His influence was largely counteracted by his mother in opposing the treaty of Russo-phobia. When he was still Prince of Wales, he administered a cutting rebuke to Mr. Chamberlain for his "long spoon" brutality and in times of crises the Marlborough House influence was almost always in favor of a reasonable policy in the Near or in the Far East. His recent visit to Paris has borne immediate fruit, and he set the example of being civil to France, and even those who had been blatantly rude to our brilliant neighbors became panegyrists of the French Republic. We have, however, to witness this application of the most potent influence of our King has just returned from Ireland, where he set a brilliant and much needed example of being uniformly civil to every Irishman and every Catholic whom he met. Will his example be imitated by the majority of Englishmen? We shall see.

THE KAISER.

Next let us turn to the Kaiser. Is that brilliant, strenuous, irresponsible genius shaping the German man among the nations in the way I doubt it. Prince Bismarck rather than Kaiser William is the type of the modern German. That the Kaiser exercises a constant, and on the whole a very useful influence upon the administration and the policy of the German empire is true. But not the whole strength of his authority, exercised without stint for three years, could make a single German dissemble his whole-hearted detestation of our South African war. He has forced the navy scheme through, and he has seized Foo Chow, two acts which may profoundly influence Germany in the future. But that has been done by the exercise of his authority in the sphere of State action, whereas what we are now considering is not so much what can be done by the power of the Sovereign as what can be effected by his influence. The German, it is true, took to twisting the ends of his nose towards the Kaiser's eyes when the Kaiser set that fashion. But the Germans show little trace of the Kaiser's influence in weightier things. He is mercenary, impulsive, unselfish and degenerate. They shrug their shoulders when they read his speeches, and resent his readiness to play the part of Admiral Crichton on all and every occasion. And the Social Democrat vote goes up by millions after millions in the sphere of the German nation to the rhetoric of the Kaiser.

When all this is said there is no gainsaying the fact that the Kaiser has set or rather has confirmed the fashion in many things both political and social. He has played to his German gallery, and it has responded to his appeal. He has set the Germans an example of versatility, of energy, of passionate patriotism, from which they can hardly fail to profit. We could best realize what influence is actually wielded by sovereigns over subjects if we could imagine that one fine day the Kaiser and the King changed places. I will say nothing about the effect which Edward VII. might have in Germany. But imagine what an enormous stimulus to serious and strenuous living, what an immense encouragement to inefficiency of all kinds, we should receive, if the Kaiser were our King for twelve months only. I am not sure, all things being considered, that such a temporary exchange of monarchs would not be the best conceivable thing that could be done.

happen both for Germany and for Britain.

A TRANSPOSITION.

Suppose we test the personal influence of each of the three monarchs by asking what action each of them would take if he had the suddenly been confronted with such handwriting on the wall as the Report of the Royal Commission on the way in which the military and political authorities prepared for war in South Africa. No one doubts the keen interest which the King or President had been in the Kaiser's shoes, the men who were responsible for launching the King's army, all equipped and armed, against the Boers, would have been brought sharply to book? The army, he it remembered, is the King's army. In choosing and dismissing his advisers the King has a wide liberty of action. No one doubts the keen interest which His Majesty takes in the welfare of his troops. In this very matter of the Boer war, the King—then Prince of Wales—expressed to me his grave misgivings as to whether Sir Roberts' policy would find the force at his disposal adequate to the task before it. This was within an hour of General Buller's departure from Waterloo, at a time when the Ministers were inclined to regard everyone as a traitor except a Boer who was not certain that General Buller and his great army would "steam roller" the Republic before Christmas. The Report of the Royal Commission more than confirms all the present misgivings of the King. Now what will he do about it?

If it is replied that he can do nothing, those who make that reply speak in ignorance of the immense influence in ignorance of the immense influence which the Sovereign can wield in our constitutional monarchy. If the Kaiser were the King how much longer would Lord Lansdowne be Foreign Minister? Would Mr. Chamberlain, who declared that no money was to be raised leading the nation into war that no reinforcements were needed, escape with merely a Royal winking? I trust not. But the Kaiser is not our King, and His Majesty is at Marlborough, and no one expects that so easily going to the aid of Edward VII. will bestir himself to bring the culprits to book. And so far the influence of the Sovereign will operate for evil and not for good.

AND THE PRESIDENT.

There now remains to be considered the influence of President Roosevelt upon the American people. An American president is unlike a European monarch in this above all else, that he is not born to high office. In his youth he is unknown. It is not until he is a mature man that he suddenly looms as the most conspicuous of all citizens before the eyes of all his fellow-citizens. His term of office is short, even if it is renewed. There is not so much time or opportunity for the personal factor to make itself felt. Nevertheless President Roosevelt's strenuous cult of strenuousness has hardly on to have a profound influence upon the impressionable nation with which he has to deal. Strenuousness is no new product of the United States. Mr. Roosevelt neither invented it nor revived it. It was first fostered by circumstances and nurtured by the climate ever since. But of late years the immense accumulation of wealth in the States, and the luxurious life of the millionaires, the well-to-do citizens, have brought into clear relief the need of some of those strenuous which the President has been preaching to his countrymen. The need is even more acute in this country than it is in the United States. Our youth is much more disposed not to be strenuous than the youth of America. The lack of taking things easily, and endeavoring to get through the day by the minimum of exertion is cultivated more diligently here than it is in the United States. And it is probable, just because we need a President Roosevelt more than do our American kinsfolk, that we do not get him. He is the one growth of the same conditions which make the American business men so much keener than the business men of Britain, and which lead tuition by the million in the United States. Business men in the United States, wherever here to one seems to take the trouble to

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

Accumulating evidence proves that the moon is not the changeless ball usually supposed. Crater Linné, charted early in the last century as a deep crater four or five miles across, now appears as a white spot of varying size. Picturing supposes it to contain a forest of trees. It is partially melted during the lunar forenoon and again condensed as the day wanes. Hygeus X, near the centre of the disc, was not mapped until 1877, but has been a conspicuous object since then. Numerous craters contain variable dark spots. These darken soon after sunrise, in a variable way, and fade toward sunset, and the belief seems to be strengthening that they represent some kind of vegetation. It is suggested that sufficient water vapor and carbonic acid gas to support vegetation may be emitted from the small craters and cracks in the surface.

In a recent test of the loss of light due to globes, a naked Nernst lamp was compared by a photometer with the same lamp variously shielded. With a hole plane globe the loss of light was 11.1 per cent; prismatic glass, 19.6; glass hemisphere, 20.8; white opal, 53.2; yellow opal, 56.7; South African war, 62.2; and with green opal (light) 75.6, and with green opal (light) 77.8. With amber chimneys the loss was 12.8 per cent, white opal, 36.7, and light blue 54.2.

A Glasgow museum is forming an important collection of railway material, intended to cover the period from the time when the Romans brought over the system of stone roads. Between 50 and 70 exhibits will be included.

The sense of smell in the snail has been found by Emilie Yung to be limited, as a rule, to a distance of about an inch.

The mysterious working of the divining or dowling rod has been made a physiological problem by Prof. W. F. Barrett, an English investigator. He finds that the slight involuntary and unconscious movements so marked in some persons, and so strikingly shown by the dowling rod, can be cultivated, but that it is attributed to the motion of the rod to a special stimulus from the presence of underground water. He believes the success of many dowlers may be explained by a trained keeness in detecting surface signs of underground water or metallic ores. All successes, however, are not made clear by this nor by coincidence, and Prof. Barrett concludes that some persons have a mental power hitherto unnoticed—an extra-acute perceptive faculty that receives an impression when an object sought is approached. He suggests that the dowling rod might be superseded by an apparatus for registering changes in the blood circulation of the susceptible person.

percent of water it gives a temperature of about 30 degrees below that of the water, and a pound will cool three pints of water to about 50 degrees.

The systems of lines on the finger-tips remain unchanged through life, and so characteristic of the individual is each set that no duplicates have yet been found, although the police of Paris alone have preserved over a million imprints. Not long ago the only trace of a murderer found was a faint thumb impression on a window sash. Bertillon photographed and enlarged this, and it was compared with the recorded finger-prints until a duplicate was discovered, identifying the murderer.

The contested theory that pearls are due to a parasite in the oyster was first advanced by Filippi in 1852. Several recent observers have confirmed the view.

The separation of radium from pitchblende is a long and tedious process. The rare ore is first crushed, and the powder is roasted with carbonate of soda. After washing the residue is treated with dilute sulphuric acid, the sulphates being then converted into carbonates by boiling with strong carbonate of soda solution. Radium sulphate, an exceedingly insoluble salt, is contained in the residue. The soluble sulphates are washed out, and from the residue hydrochloric acid dissolves out polonium, actinium and other elements. Radium sulphate remains, with some barium sulphate. These sulphates are converted into carbonates by boiling with carbonate of soda solution, and the carbonates are dissolved in hydrochloric acid, and precipitated again as sulphates by means of sulphuric acid. The sulphates are further purified and finally converted into chlorides. A ton of pitchblende yields about 15 pounds of the mixed chlorides of radium and barium, from which a small fraction of radium chloride is separated by crystallization.

In a new peat-fuel process lately exhibited at Charlton, Eng., the water is removed by mechanical and electrical means. The freshly cut peat is packed into rotating cylinders and a partial part of the moisture, while an electric current is passed through the mass, heating it and aiding in expelling the water. The material is finally pressed into briquettes. The fuel is found to be economical, but nearly two pounds must be burned to give the effect of a pound of steam coal.

In tree-felling by electricity in French forests, only an eighth of the time of ordinary sawing is required. A platinum wire, made white-hot by the current, is used like a saw, and it cuts without dust, while the slight carbonization tends to preserve the wood.

It is estimated that New York City alone has 150,000 persons who would be dead without the medical progress of the last fifty years.

No useless mixtures in **TRISTLE** Brand Rubber Belting. Pure Para rubber, best duck. Weights less, lasts longer, than any other.

The J. C. McLaren Belting Co. Montreal & Toronto.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Koster, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of relief and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 is a remarkably short time, often a few days only, removes all discharges from the urinary organs, superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by the foundation of strictures and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, blotches, pains and swelling of the joints, secondary symptoms, gout, rheumatism, and all diseases which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of sufferers' teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, and all the distressing consequences of early exertion, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, etc. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to the debilitated.

THERAPION is sold by all Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. Price in England 2/6 & 4/6. In ordering, state which of the three numbers is required, and observe above Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of word "THERAPION" as it appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Sold by Lyman Bros. & Co., Ltd. Toronto. Price \$1; postage 4 cents.

Just Received, another consignment of — OF — Walnut Hair Coloring

The most reliable Hair Coloring known, at Mrs. Kosche's, Hair Dressing Parlors, 55 Douglas St.

WAH LUN,

Chinese and Japanese Silk Goods

Manufacturer of Ladies' Silk and Cotton Underwear 31 Store Street, Victoria, B. C.

XMAS PRESENTS

In all the latest novelties. Also Cushion Tops and Stamped Linens. Order work a specialty, at

Mrs. W. H. Adams

78 Douglas Street.

Canton Bazaar

J. & F. WONG CO.

Christmas Goods just arrived. Hand made Chinese Silk Goods, Dressing Sashes and Corsets.

Ladies Underwear made to order. 106 Government St. Victoria, B. C.

Prices very reasonable.

Just in Time For

Your New Year's Order

A nice line of Bullings in Stripes and Fancy Weaves, just arrived. Call and see them.

G. H. REDMAN, 25 Broad St. Merchant Tailor.

"APENTA"

The Best Natural Purgative Water in Bilious Attacks and Disorders of the Liver.

Sole Exporters: THE APOLLINARIS CO., Ltd., London.

Corticelli SPOOL SILK

Spool Silk for dressmaking and family sewing, is the best silk made. For hand or machine use it has no equal. Corticelli Silk runs smoothly in the needle; it is always even in size and always full length and full strength. Ask for "Corticelli" Sewing Silk and refuse all substitutes.

Corticelli WASH SILKS

Wash Silks are put up in patent holders, which prevents waste by tangles or soiling; keeps each shade separate and automatically measures a correct needleful. It is recommended as the only proper way to put up filo and floss silks, and used by art societies everywhere.

Corticelli Skirt Protector

is of firm and even texture. When soiled a sponge or brush makes it clean again, and no damage done. It has peculiar wearing qualities and perfectly straight selvage.

For sale everywhere.

Petaluma Incubators and Brooders

We can supply **ELAINE OIL** the only reliable oil for using with incubators

The best and most successful incubators on the market

Also Bone Cutters, Clover Cutters, Feed Troughs, &c.

E. G. PRIOR & Co., Ltd. Ltd.
SOLE AGENTS
Victoria. Vancouver. Kamloops.

Process Engraving
BY LATEST METHODS.

Half-Tone, Zinc Etching, Color Work. Drawings prepared by clever artists of machinery or articles, which cannot be photographed. Designs for Catalogues, Book-covers, letters, letter heads and envelopes.

B.C. Photo-Engraving Co., 26 Broad St. Victoria

Victoria Daily Colonist

"WANT ADS"
GIVE
BEST RESULTS
1 CENT, 1 WORD, 1 ISSUE

A Prosperous and a

Although we have done a very large business over many years, we still have a nice assortment in all lines making it quite easy for any one to select a suitable New Year's Present.

Fine Watches, Diamonds, Rings, Chains, Links, Necklets, Opera Glasses, Clocks, Sterling Silver and Silver Plated Table Ware, etc.

J. WENGER,

Direct Importer of Diamonds, 90 Government St. Victoria, B.C. Established 1870.

To Everybody

Tyee Copper Co.'y
LIMITED.
Purchasers and Smelters of Copper, Gold and Silver Ores
SMELTING WORKS AT
Ladysmith, Vancouver Island, B.C.
CONVENIENT TO THE ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY OR THE SEA
CLERMONT LIVINGSTON, GENERAL MANAGER.
THOMAS KIDDIE, SMELTER MGR.

NORTH WESTERN SMELTING & REFINING CO.
BUYERS OF:
Gold, Silver and Copper Ores, Mattes, Bullion, Furnace And Cyanide Products.
LOCATION OF WORKS
GROFTON, Vancouver Island, B. C.

Canadian Bank of Commerce
WITH WHICH IS AMALGAMATED
The Bank of British Columbia
HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO.

Paid-up capital	\$8,000,000
Reserve	3,000,000
Aggregate resources exceeding	78,000,000

HON. GEO. A. COX, President. B. E. WALKER, General Manager.
London Office, 60 Lombard St., E.C.

The Bank has 104 Branches well distributed throughout the Dominion and elsewhere, including the following in British Columbia and the Yukon Territory:
ATLIN, GREENWOOD, NANAIMO, VANCOUVER, CHANBROOK, KAMLOOPS, NELSON, VICTORIA, DAWSON, LADYSMITH, N. WESTMINSTER, WHITE HORSE, FERNIE.

BRANCHES IN THE UNITED STATES
NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO, PORTLAND, SEATTLE, SKAGWAY.

Every description of banking business transacted. Letters of credit on all banks of the world. Exceptional facilities for handling gold dust.
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
Deposits of one dollar and upwards received and interest paid at current rates.
Victoria Branch
GEORGE GILLESPIE, Manager.

Always See That the
MATCHES
You Buy Bear The Name

Our Parlor Brands: "King Edward," "Headlight," "Eagle," "Victoria," "Little Comets," "Our Sulphur Brands," "Telegraph," "Telephone."

A Quick, Sure Light is Ensured Every time by Using Any One of These Brands For Sale by Dealers Every where.

JAMES MITCHELL, AGENT FOR B. C.

Geo. Powell & Co., CHEAPSIDE
DEALERS IN
Hardware and Tools, Stoves and Ranges, Tinware and Graniteware, Crockery and Glassware.
Agents for the Great Malesie Ranges.
Special attention given to letter orders.
127 Government St

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry.
Reduced Rates for the Christmas and New Year's Holidays
Excursion rates will be in effect between all stations, tickets good for going Journey, Thursday, December 24th, to Sunday, January 3rd inclusive, returning not later than Monday, January 4th.
Double Train Service
Thursday, December 24th. Trains leaving on same date as Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday trains.
All Trains are Cancelled on Xmas Day
GEO. L. COURTNEY, Traffic Manager